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THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS of AUSTRALIA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

New Series: Vol. 35—No. 418

October 30, 1954

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Preliminary Examination.—November 17, 1954.

Intermediate Examination.—November 9, 1954.

Final Examination.—November 16, 1954.

Entries for the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations close fourteen days, and for the Final Examination twenty-one days, before the date of commencement of the Examination.

Full details obtainable from the office of the Board.

F. C. KENT, Registrar.

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The next Qualifying Examination
will be held in February, 1955.

Watch this column for further
advice.

P. E. COSGRAVE,
Registrar, Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.

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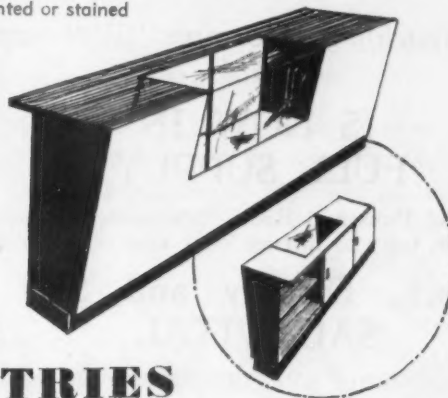


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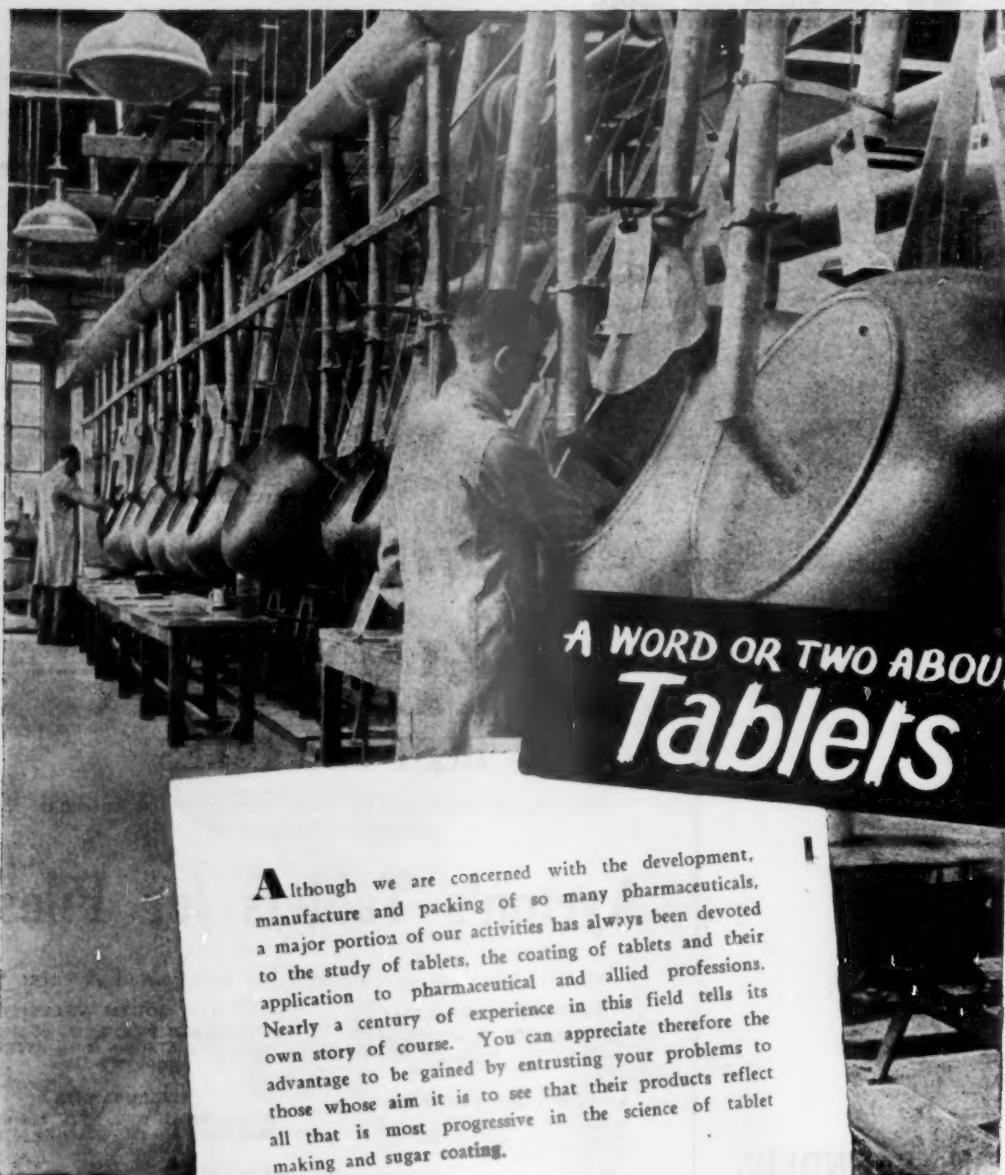
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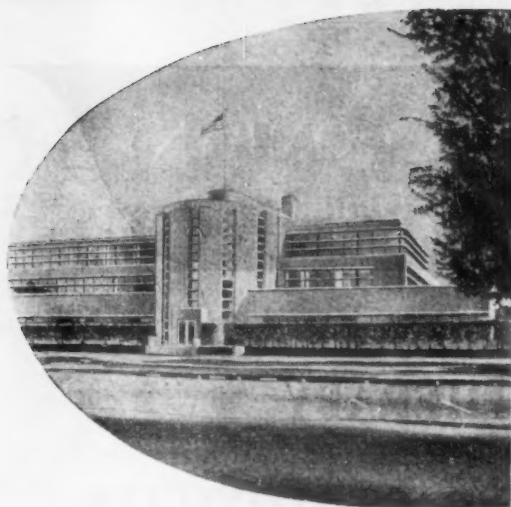
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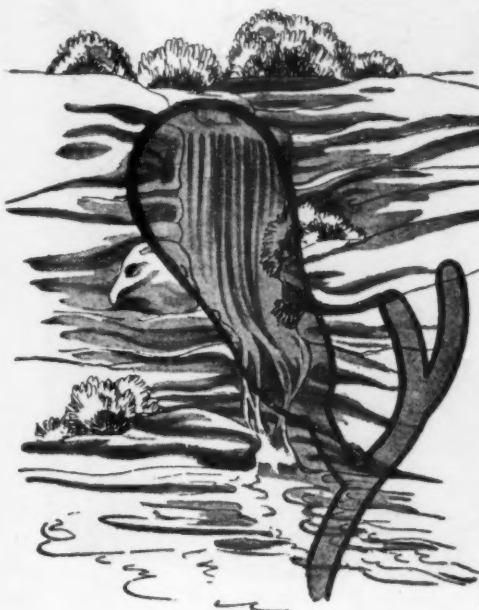
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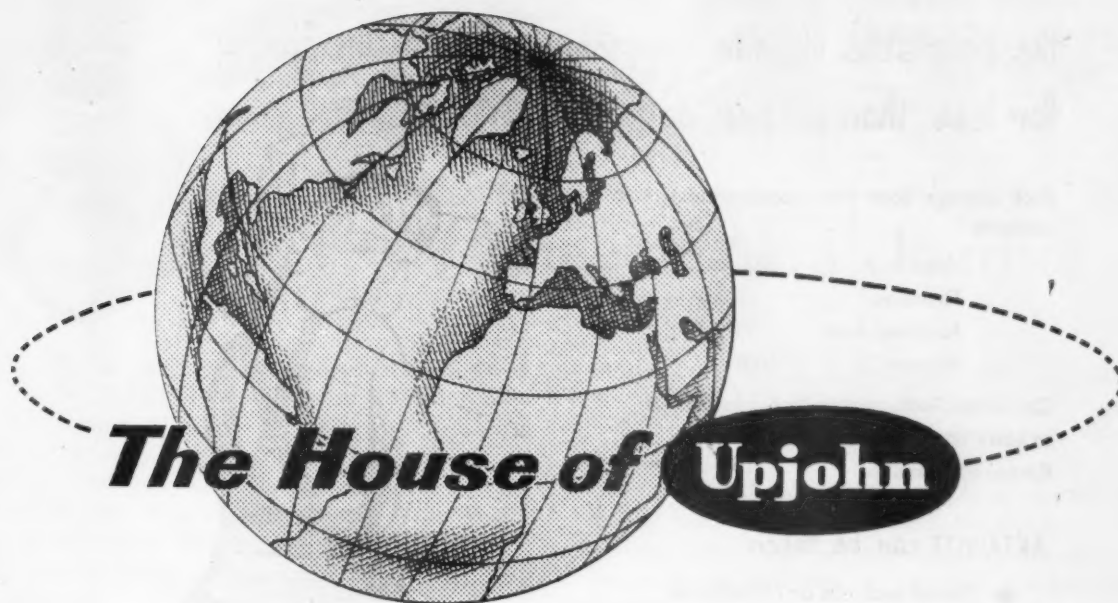
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New Series: Vol. 35—No. 418

Old Series: Vol. LXIX—No. 826

October 30, 1954

The Function of a Journal

The Editorial in "The Medical Journal of Australia" for October 9, 1954, presents a most interesting summary of a paper—"The Function of a General Medical Journal," read by Dr. Joseph Garland, Editor of the New England Journal of Medicine, at the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Medical Editors of the World, held at The Hague, Holland, on September 7, 1953.

In the final paragraph of his paper, Dr. Garland sums up as follows:

"The function of our Journals is to inform on matters of current interest, to instruct in the ever-changing law of medicine, to stimulate interest and invite thought in many subjects. The function of the Editors in striving to accomplish these objects is to secure material that will mark the path of progress, that will provide variety and maintain progress."

Such a function the management of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" endeavours to fulfil.

Since the date of its inception, it has kept its readers in touch with developments in the scientific, political and commercial aspects of pharmacy in Australia and in other parts of the world and, in so doing, has written a continuing history of modern pharmacy.

A brief account of the progress of the Journal and of its present organisation should interest readers.

Pharmaceutical journalism in Australia originated with the "Quarterly Transactions of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria," which appeared in the years 1858 to 1861—when, because of financial difficulties, publication ceased. In 1878 the Victorian Society arranged to supply its members with the British "Chemist and Druggist," together with an Australian supplement. In June, 1883, the Australian supplement of the British "Chemist and Druggist" was replaced by "The Australasian Chemist and Druggist," which was supplied to members monthly.

In 1886 the first issue of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" was published.

In 1920, as a result of the vision and indefatigable

efforts of the late C. L. Butchers, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" was adopted as the official organ of all of the pharmaceutical organisations of the Commonwealth.

In 1923 it became the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of New Zealand and it still has a considerable circulation in New Zealand, although the Dominion now publishes an excellent pharmaceutical journal of its own.

In 1934 the copyright and goodwill of the "Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" was purchased.

The Journal was established as a Federal organ in 1920 with a capital of £700, subscribed by the various pharmaceutical organisations. In each State the local Board, consisting of a representative of the Pharmaceutical Society, the State Branch of the Guild and Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd., operate and maintain contact with the Board of Management, which is located in Melbourne.

From each of the State Boards a member is elected annually to the Board of Directors of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd., which is responsible for the publication of the Journal. The Chairman of the Board of Management holds office as Chairman of Directors.

The income of the Journal is derived from advertising and members' subscriptions which are paid by the State Societies quarterly, the present rate being 16/- per member per annum.

The Management has recently asked representative pharmacists in all States for criticism and for suggestions for improvement. It extends the invitation to all readers and will welcome suggestions.

The Journal has not always escaped criticism. This is not without benefit for, to quote the Editor of "The Medical Journal of Australia"—"It does make those responsible for the provision of the Journal ask themselves whether they are doing the best that can be done in all the circumstances."

THE MONTH

THE FEDERATED PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE GUILD OF AUSTRALIA

Federal Council.

The Annual Meeting of the Federal Council of the Guild was held at the College of Pharmacy, 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, from October 25 to 28, 1954.

Among the subjects discussed were:

National Health Act.—Dispensing of Pharmaceutical Benefits and Pensioner Medicine Benefits;

Constitution and Rules;

Reports from Guild Bureau of Statistics, Merchandising Service, Public Relations Secretariat, and the Pricing Supervisor;

Repatriation Dispensing.

Office-bearers.—The election of Office-bearers for the ensuing year until the next Annual General Meeting resulted as follows:

Federal President: Mr. Eric Scott.

Deputy Federal President: Mr. G. H. Dallimore.

Federal Treasurer: Mr. Walter C. Cotterell.

Mr. George Dallimore, who is leaving on a visit abroad early next year, was granted leave of absence, and Mr. W. E. Martin was appointed Acting Deputy Federal President during Mr. Dallimore's absence.

Honorary Life Membership.—Honorary Life Membership, on the unanimous decision of Federal Council, was conferred upon the following:

Mr. O. C. V. Leggo, of New South Wales;

Mr. K. E. Thomas, of New South Wales; and

Mr. W. R. Iliffe, of Victoria.

Building.—It was hoped that the Federal Council would meet in the Board Room of the new Guild building, but, although the Board Room was completed, the lift was not running, and it was impossible for the meeting to be held there because the Board Room is situated on the top floor of the building. The building should be completed in approximately one month's time.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE MEETING IN MELBOURNE

The Executive of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia met in Melbourne on October 29, immediately following the close of the meeting of the Federal Council of the Guild.

The President of the Association, Mr. Walter C. Cotterell, occupied the Chair, and there were present the Deputy President, Mr. H. A. Braithwaite (Vic.), the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. K. S. Porter (S.A.), Mr. K. G. Attiwill and the Hon. General Secretary, Mr. F. C. Kent.

Consideration was given to the time and place of the

next meeting of the Association. A suggestion had been made by the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales that the next conference should be held in Melbourne in August, 1955, following the meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science.

The views of all affiliated organisations had been obtained. The Victorian organisations advised against the holding of a conference in Melbourne at the same time as the Science Association in August because of a number of factors, including accommodation difficulties, the possibility of unsuitable weather at that time of the year, the shortness of time available for organising, etc.

The Executive has, therefore, recommended that the next meeting be held in Melbourne in May, 1956. It, however, is urging all States to maintain interest in and be represented at the August, 1955, meeting of the Section "O", A.N.Z.A.A.S.

Other matters discussed by the Executive were personnel for the Federal Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee, the amended By-laws under the Spirits Act relating to use of methylated spirits in medicines for external use, and some items outstanding from the last meeting of the Association.

DISCUSSION ON PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS BY FEDERAL COUNCIL OF B.M.A.

A report of the meeting of the Federal Council of the British Medical Association in Australia, held in Brisbane on August 30 and 31 and September 1, 1954, with Dr. A. J. Collins, the President, in the Chair, is published in "The Medical Journal of Australia" for October 16, 1954.

Among many items of interest are references to the National Health Service.

The Federal Council had before it a letter from the New South Wales Branch stating that complaints had been received from local associations and from individual members of the profession indicating intense and widespread dissatisfaction in the manner in which the profession had been advised of the introduction of the National Health (Pharmaceutical Benefits) Regulations. The letter pointed out that the success of any National Health Scheme depended largely on the co-operation of the profession as a whole and its individual members and that such co-operation was likely to be adversely affected in the event of similar happenings in future.

A copy of the New South Wales communication had been sent to the other branches and all had concurred. The views were then communicated to the Minister of Health.

The Federal Council also had before it a copy of a letter addressed to Dr. Byron L. Stanton by the Secretary of the Victorian Branch of the B.M.A. and the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. In this letter it had been stated that the Victorian Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee had discussed cer-

tain aspects of the new Pharmaceutical Benefits Regulations on June 10, 1954. The Committee wished Dr. Stanton to bring the matter before the Advisory Committee established under the National Health Act, which was to meet on June 18, 1954.

It was stated that the medical and pharmaceutical representative at the meeting on June 10 had reported that there was much dissatisfaction and resentment throughout the State at the manner in which the new regulations had been promulgated. The Committee had recommended that the Federal Council of the B.M.A. in Australia and the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild should be asked to make their strongest representations to the Minister of Health that, in future, changes in the Regulations and list of benefits should not be introduced without prior consultation with the representatives of the official medical and pharmaceutical organisations. The Committee thought that the Department should be pressed to give all members of both professions at least one month's notice of impending changes.

When dealing with the Pensioner Medical Services the General Secretary read a letter which he had received from the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia. This drew attention to two references appearing in "The Medical Journal of Australia" on December 19, 1953, and April 17, 1954. In both issues reference had been made to the President of the Federal Council of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia in relation to aspects of the National Health Service. In the letter now before the Council the Federal Executive of the Guild pointed out that it (the Guild) was the sole negotiating authority upon all matters concerning members of the Associated Pharmaceutical Organisations of Australia in relation to the service. This authority to negotiate with the Commonwealth Government on behalf of the Pharmaceutical profession had been recognised in the National Health Act 1953. The letter was noted.

SPIRITS ACT BY-LAWS

Advice has been received from the Collector of Customs, Victoria, under date October 4, 1954, that by-laws made under the Spirits Act, 1906-1952, governing the use of Methylated Spirits in the manufacture of Veterinary Medicines and Veterinary Liniments and Liniments and Medicines for external application for human use, have been amended by Spirits By-law No. 1, which became operative on and from August 19, 1954.

The new by-law, which is published below, contains two notable alterations, viz.:-

- (a) A general provision is made, allowing for all Veterinary Medicines and Veterinary Liniments to be compounded with methylated spirits; and
- (b) The provision covering the use of methylated spirits in the preparation of medicines for external human use will now refer to prescription by doctors (dentists excluded), pursuant to the National Health Act 1953, which does not contain a specific formulary, as did the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act, 1947, which the later Act has superseded.

(Extract from Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, No. 53, dated August 26, 1954.)

Spirits Act By-Laws.

I, NEIL O'SULLIVAN, Minister of State for the Commonwealth of Australia, administering the Department of Trade and Customs, do hereby, in pursuance of the Spirits Act, 1906-1952, and of all other enabling powers, make the following Departmental By-law, which shall operate on and from the nineteenth day of August, 1954.

All by-laws made under the Spirits Act 1906-1952, and issued prior to the date of publication of this Gazette, are hereby cancelled as from the nineteenth day of August, 1954.

NEIL O'SULLIVAN,
Minister for Trade and Customs.

By-Law No. 1.

Industrial or Mineralised Spirits, or Spirits methylated in a manner approved by the Comptroller-General, may be used in the manufacture of veterinary medicines and veterinary liniments, and in the manufacture of liniments and medicines for external application for human use, named hereunder:-

Liniments for Human Use:-

- (a) Epispastic Liniment, for use only in skin clinics.
 - Linimentum Aconiti, B.P.
 - Linimentum Arnicae, B.P.C.
 - Linimentum Belladonnae, B.P.
 - Linimentum Camphorae Ammoniatum, B.P.
 - Linimentum Capsici, A.P.F.
 - Linimentum Capsici, B.P.C.
 - Linimentum Crotonis, B.P.C.
 - Linimentum Duboisiae.
 - Linimentum Opii, B.P.C.
 - Linimentum Potassii Iodidi, B.P.C.
 - Linimentum Saponis, B.P.
 - Linimentum Saponis Camphoratum, B.P.C.
 - Linimentum Sinapis, B.P.C.
 - Liquor Picis Carbonis, B.P.

- (b) Liniments dispensed by pharmacists on prescription by doctors or dentists.

Medicines for External Human Use:-

D.D.D. Skin Lotion (manufactured in Australia for D.D.D. Co. Ltd., London).

"Dermease" (Beacon Products, Queensland).

Dr. Scholl's Bunion Lotion (manufactured by the Scholl Manufacturing Co. Pty. Ltd., Victoria).

Dr. Scholl's Chilblain Lotion (manufactured by the Scholl Manufacturing Co. Ltd., United Kingdom).

Dr. Scholl's 2-drop Corn Remedy (manufactured by the Scholl Manufacturing Co. Pty. Ltd., Victoria).

Lotio Acetone et Cyllin, A.P.F. (Synonym: Lotio A.C.M.) (manufactured by Tromax Ltd., Melbourne).

Medicines containing methylated spirits dispensed by pharmacists on prescription by doctors, pursuant to the National Health Act, 1953.

Merthiolate (manufactured by Eli Lilly & Co., U.S.A.).

"Nalleen" (Rhu Pills Pty. Ltd., Victoria).

Spirits of Salicylic Acid (manufactured by Murphy, Liebert Pty. Ltd., Sydney).

Tetmosol (manufactured by Imperial Chemicals (Pharmaceutical) Ltd., England).

Witt's Pharmacy Skin Lotion (Witt & Co., Victoria).

BUOYANCY OF RETAIL TRADE

The monthly summary of Australian conditions issued by the National Bank of Australasia Ltd. for the month of October, 1954, reports that in the retail trade the majority of stores are still showing a useful increase approaching generally about 10% on the corresponding weeks of last year.

During September the exceptions to this buoyancy became rather more widespread but were not enough to indicate with any certainty a general change from the steady climb in trade experienced in past months.

The rise in retail trade, it is pointed out, has been gathering way since 1952, and official figures showed the total of sales for 1953-54 to be 9% above those of 1952-53.

Trade reports generally suggested that this rate of increase has continued in most places during the new financial year. At the same time there had been an expansion in new building, while the rate of investment in public works and in capital equipment had been fully maintained.

The indications were that total demand for goods and services had been expanding at a rate faster than expansion of local production place the earnings from exports and other overseas contributions. From such conditions the increase in imports and a deficit in overseas accounts are inevitable results.

The report indicates that throughout New Zealand retail trading figures continue to show a buoyant tone but with the major advances in sales still coming from the North Island.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SALES

The high standard of living in the United States is closely linked with the efforts of producers, distributors and salesmen to expand markets for their goods, according to Robert F. Miller, Manager, Prescription-Ware Division ONS, Illinois, Incorp., in an address by him at Rutgers Pharmaceutical Conference, May 12, 1954.

This address, which is published in the "American Journal of Pharmacy" for July, 1954, makes good reading.

To achieve success in selling, Mr. Miller states the following four principles:

- (1) Look the part;
- (2) Make it easy to buy;
- (3) Make it pleasant to buy;
- (4) Make it personal.

Referring to the importance of presentation of dispensed items, Mr. Miller urged his audience to be proud of every package which left the pharmacy, as these goods were the only items leaving the store which represented the proprietor's years of professional training and "Remember," he said, "the reputation of the pharmacy goes with the prescription package and its contents."

EIRE CHEMISTS CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

The first agreement between pharmaceutical chemists in Eire and the Department of Health has been signed. Under the terms of the Agreement, which is published in the "Chemist and Druggist" for September, 1954, medicines are to be supplied by chemists to certain persons in the "low income group."

Persons in this group will now be entitled to supplies of drugs and medicines from any pharmaceutical chemist who wishes to participate in the scheme provided the medicine is ordered by the doctor on the appropriate form.

The doctor will be responsible for the deciding of the status of the patient and not the chemist.

Compounded medicines under the agreement will be supplied at cost price, plus 33 1/3%, plus container fee of 2d., plus dispensing fee, 1/6.

Non-compounded medicines will be charged at cost of ingredients, plus 33 1/3% (minim. fee, 1/-).

The container fee will be payable in all cases irrespective of the type of a container supplied. Non-compounded medicines will include all medicines which are not subjected to a pharmaceutical process by the chemist, and will include standard preparations of the B.P. and B.P.C. or other accepted volume of standards.

All preparations will be priced by a Drug Pricing Bureau, to be set up by the Irish Drug Association, and checks will be made by the Department on the prices determined by the Bureau.

WHAT IS AN AMERICAN DRUG STORE?

The American Drug Store recently featured in a broadcast by the Voice of America to peoples of 77 nations in more than 30 languages.

"There is nothing exactly like it in any other part of the world," said the announcer. "The American Drug Store is other things besides a pharmacy. It is a library, a meeting place, a gift shop, an emergency ward, a social centre, a post office. There are many different customs in the 48 States which make up America, but in small towns it has largely taken the place of the general store which served the inhabitants of rural areas as a sort of get-together place. . . . In America a druggist tries to give very little medical advice on his own, but he makes everyone in the town feel safer because in an emergency he is there and knows what to do. He is a blend of scientist, business man, host and confidant."

Commenting on the broadcast, the Editor of "Pharmacy International" states that although the American Drug Store is a unique institution, there are several features in it which might be adapted in other countries. Wherever the margin of profit is rigidly fixed by the Government authorities, the pharmacist has an opportunity to increase the earnings by handling additional lines. These goods offer a larger volume of profit than medicinals, and, it is claimed, bring the public into closer relationship with the pharmacist.

Just Published

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CODEX 1954

THE rapid advances that are being made in medical and pharmaceutical knowledge have emphasised the need to issue revised editions of the British Pharmaceutical Codex at more frequent intervals than in the past and it has therefore been decided to publish the book every five years.

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In addition, there are sections on antisera and vaccines, on preparations of human blood, sutures and surgical dressings, all of which have been subjected to detailed revision.

There is a comprehensive formulary section of tested pharmaceutical preparations, many of them new to the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

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SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

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- Suspending Agents for Calamine Lotion.
- Phenolated Calamine Lotion.

ANALGESICS AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN

Presidential Address, Physiology Section, Oxford Meeting, British Association.

By Professor A. D. Macdonald.

(Abstract)

The President of the Physiology Section at this year's Oxford meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was Professor A. D. Macdonald, who occupies the Leech Chair of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacology at Manchester University, and who is a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council.

Giving his presidential address on "Analgesics and the Relief of Pain," Professor Macdonald said that at a time when chemotherapy was making one spectacular advance after another, it was still important to remember how much of medicine was concerned with the treatment of symptoms. The relief of pain would, of course, follow the cure of the disease, but that might be slow while the pain was urgent and the aetiology still obscure. Analgesics could be defined as drugs which reduced or relieved the sensation of pain without producing loss of consciousness or parallel depression of other senses. Thus general anaesthetics, while used at times, as in labour, for escape from pain, were not true analgesics nor were they desirable in the everyday treatment of pain.

Diamorphine, although a powerful and reliable analgesic, leads to habit formation so frequently and so quickly that its manufacture and importation were forbidden in the United States, and this lead had been widely followed. There was a considerable movement to ban it similarly here, because of recent evidence of increased consumption and increasing addiction in various other countries, and the British Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary no longer included it.

Pethidine was of established value in relieving the pain of labour, and this might be related to its spasmolytic action. A recent series of 800 cases had been reviewed by the Committee, on which he had served, set up by the Medical Research Council. This Committee had concerned itself largely with the development of a suitable inhaler for the administration of trichloroethylene in a concentration of 0.4 to 0.6 per cent., and several such instruments had been developed. The Committee had concluded:

(i) that trichloroethylene was to be preferred to nitrous oxide for use by midwives if administered from suitable and carefully maintained inhalers;

(ii) that these inhalers could be used together with pethidine, without increasing the risks in either mother or child, except that the labour might be prolonged.

Methadone and Related Compounds.

Among the more recent developments were the morphinans and dithienylbutenylamines. The former could be regarded as a simplification of morphine, and 1-3-hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan (levorphan) was a powerful and reliable analgesic, but it had most of the disadvantages of morphine. Its action lasted longer, and it was perhaps better than morphine by mouth. It was interesting to find, as in the amidones, that analgesic and narcotic actions were limited to the laevo-isomers, while *d*-3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan (dextromethorphan), although neither analgesic nor a potential addictive, had well-marked effects on cough.

The dithienylbutenylamines were regarded as better than pethidine, but inferior as analgesics to morphine in the relief of post-operative pain. They produced euphoria, however, and had to be regarded as potential drugs of addiction. They were less liable than morphine to produce nausea and vomiting, but more hypnotic, and ineffective when taken by mouth. Their actions were antagonised by nalorphine.

Few important recent developments had taken place in Fournieu's "antalgics." Amidopyrine was probably still the most potent, but had lost favour because of its occasional effects on the bone marrow. Aspirin was still the most widely used, yet phenacetin was regarded by critical observers as a more effective drug, though little used by itself. These two, in combination with a little codeine, at present enjoyed an enormous vogue, but there was some doubt whether the claimed "potentiation" in such mixtures would bear pharmacological scrutiny.

Much interest had been taken in phenylbutazone in the relief of rheumatic and arthritic pain. The drug had a bad reputation for causing leucopenia or worse, but sometimes that appeared to have been due to its combination with other drugs which could affect the bone-marrow. It seemed clear that it acted as a long-lasting analgesic rather than as a drug which affected the cause of the disease.

With methylpentynol, another recent introduction, no analgesic action was produced by ordinary doses. Its main advantage was that its narcotic action was slight and brief, yet it was claimed to have remarkable effects in restoring morale and maintaining confidence.

Most new analgesics, whether related to morphine or not, had been introduced as "free from morphine's tendencies to produce tolerance and addiction." None had seriously stood up to critical tests of such claims—perhaps it was too much to expect.

Analgesics as Enzyme Inhibitors.

The fashionable pharmacology of today regarded drugs as enzyme inhibitors. On isolated enzymes, morphine was found to be a strong inhibitor of choline-

terase—the enzyme which limited the intensity and duration of the action of the acetylcholine which was liberated at parasympathetic or rather cholinergic nerve endings. The adrenal gland liberated its adrenaline under acetylcholine stimulation, and morphine caused liberation of adrenaline. It had indeed been suggested that analgesia might be an adrenergic process, and amphetamine, an anti-amine-oxidase in part, was known to potentiate the analgesic action of morphine. Euphoria, however, was not necessarily related biochemically to adrenergic activity.

Light on the nature of the enzyme action might be shed by a study of antagonists to drugs of addiction—such as nalorphine against morphine and disulfiram against alcohol. The rapid and sustained relief that nalorphine afforded from the symptoms of acute morphinism was striking, and suggested the existence of competitive displacement between the two drugs in the enzyme-coenzyme system. But the action was less specific than at first appeared—in addition to antagonism to opiates and drugs related to the opium alkaloids, nalorphine had been shown to be effective against methadone and pethidine, and, more recently (at a higher dose level), possibly even in acute barbiturate poisoning.

The advances in the analgesic field in the past 20 years were full of hope and promise, concluded Professor Macdonald, and whether an approximately ideal drug could be provided by the acetylated alcohols, corresponding to the ketones of the amidone group, by some other derivatives or in some quite different way, it would surely be found in due course.—*Pharm. J.*, September 11, 1954.

OXFORD'S CONTRIBUTION TO MEDICAL SCIENCE

(From an article in "The Pharmaceutical Journal," issued in connection with the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Oxford.)

By J. H. Burn, F.R.S., M.A., M.D.

The contributions made by Oxford University to medical science have been relatively recent, and lie within the present century. Oxford began a School of Physiology later than Cambridge, but the work of Sherrington gained for Oxford a foremost position in the development of knowledge of the nervous system. His book, "The Integrative Action of the Nervous System," first published in 1906, remains the classical foundation of neurology and of its sister sciences. Towards the close of his work he was universally recognised as the leading physiologist in the world.

Great as was Sherrington's influence on research, he transformed the teaching of physiology by his introduction of a course of practical instruction for medical students, in which cats were used after the destruction of the brain under an anaesthetic. This departure from the practice of other medical schools was accompanied in Oxford by the full application of the tutorial system to the teaching of physiology. Under this system each student works under the supervision of a tutor, with whom he discusses his work for one hour each week. The tutor usually gives him a topic on which to write an essay, and in the next few days the student must look up this book and that book, and original articles in journals to achieve his task. Thus he gains practice in consulting authorities, in meeting different points of view and in preparing a written appreciation of the position. The student then reads his essay to the tutor when he meets him the following week, and has his work criticised, the omissions pointed out and the fallacies underlined. This is the system, introduced by Jowett, the Master of Balliol, which distinguishes Oxford education from that in any other university. Since the system is applied to every medical student, and not merely to a selected few, the Oxford students are much more highly trained than those elsewhere, but the Oxford school remains small. The total number of

men and women admitted has been only 65 per year hitherto, but this is being increased by 10, now that the magnificent new Laboratory of Physiology, a fitting memorial to the genius of Sherrington, has been completed.

Development of Penicillin.

In their impact upon daily life, even the great achievements of physiology seem dim beside those of the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology. Recently the Provost of Worcester College wrote a novel, "To Teach the Senators Wisdom," in which a picture is given of the conversation in the senior common room of a college where the fellows, who compose the governing body, meet after dinner. In a discussion concerning the most beautiful view in Oxford, one fellow stated the answer of a visitor from New Zealand—the east end of the School of Pathology, where Florey and Chain and their colleagues worked out the therapeutic application of penicillin.

The medical advances of 1935-1941 are difficult to appreciate. After many years, in which it was generally believed that no treatment of bacterial disease in man by a chemical substance would ever be practicable, Domagk in 1935 introduced Prontosil, which was rapidly followed by sulphanilamide. The success of these compounds changed the whole atmosphere, and Florey became interested in the possibility of finding a useful substance among the agents manufactured by moulds. To this end he introduced Chain into his laboratory. A re-examination of penicillin was undertaken by Florey and Chain jointly, and a method of extracting it and concentrating it was devised. It was found to be free from toxicity to mice, even in concentrated form, and to protect infected mice against staphylococci and streptococci. A pilot plant was built, and when sufficient material was obtained the first clinical trials were successfully completed. Thus was a revolution in the treatment of bacterial diseases accomplished, as an indirect result of which the treatment of tuberculosis has greatly advanced by the discovery of streptomycin, and the treatment of rickettsial diseases has been brought under control.

In the Department of Biochemistry also important discoveries have been made. Peters and his colleagues were the first to be able to identify the mode of action of a vitamin in the body, when they demonstrated the part played by vitamin B₁ in the chemical processes in the brain of the pigeon. During the 1939-45 war they studied the treatment of arsenical poisoning, and introduced the substance known as B.A.L., or British anti-Lewisite (dimercaptopropanol), which was able to reverse the early stages of an arsenical burn. More recently Peters has defined the changes which fluoro-acetic acid undergoes, as a result of which it becomes a convulsant poison, and has thus solved the problem of the death of cattle in South Africa, which occurs after eating the plant *Dichapetalum cymosum*.

While it is less easy to indicate in non-technical terms the results of research in the Department of Human Anatomy, under le Gros Clark, it continues to attract many workers from abroad. This is a certain indication of the level of its achievements.

Finally, it is interesting to note that in addition to the fifth department contributing to medical research, namely, the Department of Pharmacology, there is still a sixth, though in its importance it could be placed near the head of the list. That is the laboratory of Physical Chemistry, where Hinshelwood investigates the chemistry of the bacterial cell. The great contributions to knowledge which this department has made are recognised everywhere.

The Editor, "Pharmaceutical Journal," added this postscript about the contributions of Professor Burn's Department of Pharmacology.

Although the Oxford undergraduate School of Medicine has always been small, the Pharmacology Department has contributed much to research. Its work is

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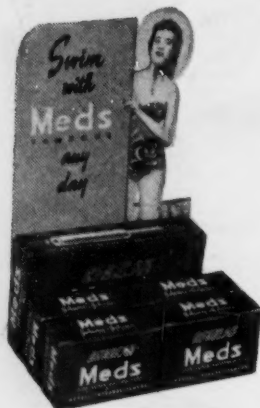
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inseparable from the names of J. A. Gunn and J. H. Burn, who, incidentally, form a notable link between the fields of pharmacology and pharmacy. The development of the study of pharmacology at Oxford in the early years of the present century was marked by the appointment of J. A. Gunn in 1912 as the reader in that subject. The readership was soon converted into a Chair, which Gunn occupied until he became Nuffield Professor of Experimental Medicine in 1936. In the early '30's the embryonic British Pharmacological Society met annually in his rooms in Oxford, and from those small beginnings has grown to an influential specialist organisation of about 200 members. Gunn's book on pharmacology and therapeutics has played a significant role in the teaching of pharmacology to generations of medical students. His influence in the pharmacology of the British Pharmacopoeia extended from 1933, when he joined the Commission, to 1948, when he was the Commission's chairman, and chairman of its Pharmacology Committee.

He was succeeded in the Chair of Pharmacology by J. H. Burn, who, with his colleagues, has contributed notable work, including, for example, research on the action of the tissue enzyme amine oxidase. In particular, they have produced evidence to show that the enzyme may act on the adrenaline and noradrenaline liberated at the adrenergic sympathetic nerve endings in the same way as the cholinesterase acts on the acetylcholine liberated at the cholinergic nerve endings. Recently they have indicated that acetylcholine may have a hitherto unsuspected action in stimulating the heart beat.

Blaschko and Ing also have discovered at Oxford many important facts regarding the effects of enzymes, particularly of amine oxidase, and of the chemical structure of drugs acting on the autonomic nervous system. At the Nuffield Institute of Experimental Medicine Dawes has made a noteworthy study of the circulation of the foetus at the time of birth. Many new pharmacological methods have originated from the Oxford School, one of the most important being the isolated diaphragm preparation from the rat, which provides a useful means of testing the reaction of drugs on striated muscle.

SILICONES

Their Wide Application.

(From an editorial note *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 21, 1954.)

Although it is little more than a decade since silicones were first introduced to industry, it would be difficult to name a branch of science and technology which today is not reaping the benefits of one or other of their unusual physical properties. Silicones are synthetic compounds containing the elements silicon and oxygen, and organic groups, and, as commercial products, assume many different forms. From a pharmaceutical point of view, the silicone fluids are probably the most interesting. Among their characteristics are an apparently low order of toxicity (with the exception of the more volatile compounds, such as hexamethyl disiloxane), small change of viscosity with temperature, high oxidation resistance, chemical stability, low surface tension and water-repellency. Their capacity for imparting "quick-drain" coatings to glass vials of antibiotic suspensions is well known, as is the extension of this technique to laboratory glassware.

In dermatology, silicone ointment bases have been the subject of a number of investigations, particularly in America. Plein and Plein (*J. Amer. Pharm. Ass., Sci. Ed.*, 1953, 42, 79), for instance, investigated the compatibility of silicone oils with a series of acids, alcohols and waxes. Silicone-containing ointment bases which they formulated were found to compare favourably with the official ointments used as controls, both in case of mixing and in the stability of medicated ointments. In another series of tests, the same workers found that

silicone oil liniments (in which silicone oils were substituted for liquid paraffin and vegetable oils) were pharmaceutically similar to the accepted formulas and that silicone oils were advantageous in that they were odourless, not subject to rancidity, and allowed a wide range of viscosities in the product. Other investigators have used mixtures of silicone oil and soft paraffin for the treatment of napkin rash, fissured lips and irritant skin conditions likely to benefit from the application of a water-repellent ointment. Other pharmaceutical applications are in the manufacture of gelatin capsules, which may be more easily removed from "fingers" coated with silicone fluid; in hot-oil sterilising of surgical instruments; as anti-foaming agents and as carriers for antibiotics in pastes for root-canal therapy.

The development of a range of silicone rubbers with the outstanding characteristic of stability at elevated temperatures is another aspect of considerable pharmaceutical interest. Nairn and Frazer (*Brit. Med. J.*, 1954, 2, 171) have recently drawn attention to the use of these materials as screw-cap liners for containers that are to be sterilised by dry heat. They found that the silicone rubber used underwent no apparent deterioration after repeated re-heating to 180 deg. C. for as long as 100 hours. Also, porosity tests to air and bacteria before and after such treatment showed that it retained its properties as an efficient seal.

A considerable volume of literature on silicones already exists, but, with such versatility, it would be quite safe to forecast that new uses for them will go on being discovered for many years.

STABILITY OF DIGITALIS PREPARATIONS UNDER VARYING AUSTRALIAN STORAGE CONDITIONS

By P. J. Ashelford, B.Sc., and R. H. Thorp, Ph.D. (Med.) (Department of Pharmacology, University of Sydney).

The stability of pharmaceutical preparations of Digitalis is of importance when they are stored under different conditions. Various authors have reported on the stability of tinctures, tablets and infusions. Gyozyozereoztud¹ showed that tinctures and infusions were stable for long periods, Vaitainen and Ahonen², also Haag and Hatcher³, reported no significant changes in potency for similar preparations. Gastaldi and Marangoni⁴ showed no significant change for tablets after 25 years when assayed by Hanslik's method, although Basn⁵ reported losses in potency of Digitalis preparations stored in the tropics. These decreases were accompanied by a fall in pH within narrow limits. Thompson⁶ found a loss of potency in Tincture of Digitalis when assayed by overnight frog method, but Stasiak⁷ & ⁸ observed no such loss when assayed by the cat method, but striking alterations occurred when the frog method of assay was used. Published data by Gold⁹ show that the same glycoside can have a different potency, depending upon method of assay, which may well provide possible explanation for the differences in the results of various workers. Any slight change in the glycosidal concentration of Digitalis purpurea or lanata will be shown if the component glycoside having the highest potency by the method of assay undergoes decomposition.

To overcome this possible fault, commercial samples of tablets, tincture and concentrated tincture (1:3) of Digitalis purpurea were prepared from a standardised powder, and the same powder was used as the reference standard. Each assay therefore was a comparison of the same ratio of glycosides, assuming extraction methods were identical. Thus any change in potency would be more evident, depending chiefly upon the accuracy of the assay method.

Preparation and Storage of Samples.

Samples were prepared commercially, and each was stored in screw-capped brown bottles, having a wax paper seal applied before capping. Samples were stored

in Sydney, Adelaide, Townsville and Hobart, so as to simulate the broad extremes of storage conditions in Australia. Also samples of tincture were used in retail pharmacies in Melbourne, and then assayed after six and nine months' general usage. Stored samples were assayed at 1, 2, 3, 6, 9 and 12 monthly intervals.

Method of Assay.

The 48-hour chick embryo method of Lehmann and Paff¹⁰ was used to assay all samples. Potencies were determined by the same statistical method as described by the authors, using a 2 x 2 dose design, with eight embryos for each dose level. For each monthly group of assays a fresh standard extract was prepared from the ampoules of the original powder, which had been stored at 0° C. under nitrogen.

Results.

The results obtained are given in Table I, and show the activity of the various samples over a period of 12 months. The potency of each result has been expressed as a percentage of the original value at the date of manufacture.

Table I.

The stability of pharmaceutical preparations of *Digitalis purpurea* under Australian conditions.

Time of Storage in Months	Percentage of the Activity at Date of Manufacture				
	Sydney	Hobart	Townsville	Adelaide	Melb'ne
Tincture					
1	102	97	104	94	
2	106	102	104	102	
3	98	95	99	102	
6	100	—	—	100	96*
9	94	99	101	98	99*
12	104	101	97	103	
Tablets					
1	96	99	93	96	
2	99	104	99	95	
3	101	102	100	99	
6	93	100	97	101	
9	98	102	97	97	
12	103	103	99	98	
Liquor for Tincture					
1	97	99	102	101	
2	101	98	104	103	
3	102	99	96	92	
6	94	102	85	97	
9	92	—	92	94	
12	96	100	97	98	

*Samples from current use in dispensing.

The mean limits of error as determined from each assay were approximately 89-109%, and therefore the fluctuations in potency observed in the table are within the limits of accuracy of the assay method. Analysis of variance shows no significant deviation from parallelism for individual assays. We may therefore conclude that the samples of *Digitalis* preparations showed no significant alterations during storage for 12 months under Australian conditions, irrespective of the climate, which varied from the colder conditions of Hobart to the humid semi-tropical conditions in Townsville.

Acknowledgments.

The authors wish to acknowledge the co-operation of Mr. P. A. Berry, of Felton, Grimwade and Duerdins, Melbourne, and Dr. C. W. Ross, of Elliotts and Australian Drug Pty. Ltd., who manufactured and supplied the samples, tested and arranged for their distribution and collection; also Mr. D. Oldfield, for technical assistance on the assays. The project was carried out during the tenure of the Drug Houses of Australia Research Fellowship in Experimental Pharmacology by one of us (P.J.A.) in the University of Sydney.

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PLANT GROWTH AND PRODUCTION

Abstract Presidential Address, Section K (Botany), British Association, Oxford Meeting, September, 1954.

By Prof. W. H. Pearsall.

Botanists are faced today with many developments arising from new and exciting techniques. These have suggested to many that botany is liable to split up into a great number of highly specialised lines of inquiry. On the contrary, these new methods of inquiry should, from various directions, throw new light on the fundamental botanical problems which centre around the organisation and growth of plant cells and tissues. Just as growth is the integration of the plant's activities, so the study of growth will serve to integrate inquiries on different aspects of botany.

If the botanist is thus interested in plant growth as a fundamental process, per se, the general public is interested in it because it is the means of producing food and raw materials, of which the world is in danger of being starved. It may be useful, therefore, to look on this latter subject somewhat systematically.

Methods of growth analysis devised by F. G. Gregory and his colleagues show that most plants appear to have similar values for their photosynthetic efficiency in growth. The efficiency of a crop thus depends generally more on climatic variations and on the extent and duration of plant-cover than on the nature of the individual plant. This can be illustrated in various ways, particularly by reference to J. D. Ovington's figures for the annual production of dry matter by various types of planted tree. In natural vegetation, too, dry-weight production seems to fall between similar quantitatively definable limits, which bear little relation to the type of plant involved, or to some of the obvious ecological factors. Thus, in terms of annual dry-weight yield, waterlogged swamp-soils may be as productive as drained normal ones.

It appears that very considerable increases in the production of food or raw materials are possible with more continuous crop-cover and improved methods of land-use; but methods of food collection also merit more attention. The use of animals to concentrate proteins is wasteful, especially as the high value of leaf proteins is now established and new methods of isolating and storing them are becoming available. The development of these conventional methods of increasing production may well satisfy human needs for many years.

However, other points of view are now becoming prominent. It is evident that the current methods of agriculture are open to criticism on three theoretical grounds; they absorb only a very small part of the incident sun's energy—usually less than 0.1%; they are subject to all the vagaries of uncontrollable climatic variation; and finally, the yields compare unfavourably with those of modern industrial processes. For these three reasons an unconventional approach to the problems of food production has frequently been suggested, and the possibility of controlled employment of micro-organisms in a photosynthetic unit has been canvassed. A discussion of the use of an alga like *Chlorella* in this connection reveals the practical difficulties that are involved, though real advances in the future are likely from the use of this type of organism.

What is really being envisaged is the development of controllable systems, in which the organism acts as

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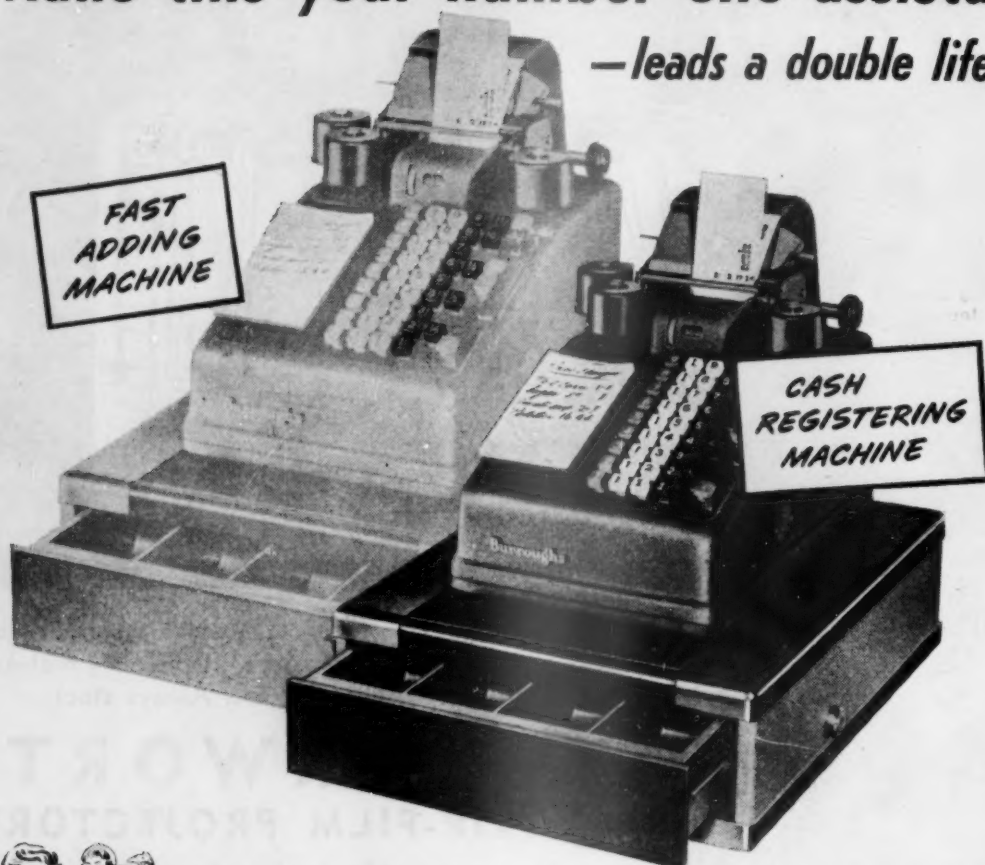
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an enzyme complex, such that both rate of reaction and type of product can be strictly determined. The problem is whether a sufficiently high rate of photosynthesis can be maintained to give the very large increase in yields which would be industrially desirable in such a system. Botanists would emphasise the unrealised possibilities for synthesis existing in such autotrophic systems. They will also realise the greatly increased knowledge of cellular organisation which must be acquired before such methods become possible.—"Nature," September 4, 1954.

SITE OF ALKALOID BIOSYNTHESIS

To many pharmacists and pharmacy students pharmacognosy seemed limited to the identification by visual characters of a few vegetable drugs and their commoner adulterants. In these days of rapid advances in synthetic chemical substances of specific pharmacological activity the study of pharmacognosy may have seemed academic and dreary. New interest has been stimulated in recent years by the work of Dr. J. M. Rowson, Curator of the Museum of the Pharmaceutical Society. A review of recent work has been made by Dr. Rowson. He defines the categories of current work as the examination of new drugs, the accumulation of more detailed knowledge of known drugs and the improving of quality of drugs by selection, breeding and cultivation methods. Referring to recent work in plant anatomy, Dr. Rowson mentioned that investigation of an Indian plant, *Psorela coryfolia*, had shown that earlier reports of a double layer of pillar cells in the seed coat were incorrect and due to inadequate observation. Such inaccuracies could lead to wrong fundamental theory of plant development and physiology. In the field of alkaloid biosynthesis a review was given of grafting experiments between tomatoes and stramonium which indicate that though the main alkaloidal content of stramonium is found in the leaf, very little is synthesised there. The function of the leaf appears to be as a depository for alkaloid formed in the root. In tetraploid plants, produced by treating the apices with colchicine, the storage capacity for alkaloids was increased and tetraploid root produced an increased yield of alkaloid, but still no synthesis occurred in the leaves. Recent work on digitalis was reported. Dr. Rowson referred to a chemical method of assay based on measuring the intensity of colour ($\lambda = 535 \text{ \AA}$) developed when an alcoholic solution of dinitrobenzoic acid is added to an alcoholic solution of digoxin and made alkaline with sodium hydroxide. This process gave fairly good correlation with biological assays on guinea-pigs. The method was applied to a number of samples of digitalis plants, the extraction being carried out with constant agitation, using 70% alcohol. It appears from this work that the 48-hour maceration described in the British Pharmacopoeia is needlessly long and could be cut to one hour.—The Export Review, July, 1954.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL

Approved Names.

Approved names are devised or selected by the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, and the intention is that if any of the drugs to which these Approved Names are applied should eventually be described in the British Pharmacopoeia, the Approved Name should be its official title.

The issue of an Approved Name does not imply that the substance will necessarily be included in the British Pharmacopoeia, or that the Commission is prepared to recommend the use of the substance in medicine.

Supplementary List, October, 1954.

Approved Name.	Other Names.
Chloromerodrin	3-Chloromercuri-2-methoxy-propylurea.
	Mercloran; Neohydrin.

Hydroxyamphetamine	2-Amino-1-p-hydroxyphenyl-propane. Paredrine.
Hydroxystilbamidine	4:4'-Diamidino-2-hydroxystilbene.
Levallorphan	(-)-3-Hydroxy-N-allylmorphinan.
Melazoprol	2-p-(4:6-Diamino-s-triazin-2-ylamino)phenyl-4-hydroxymethyl-1:3:2-dithia-arsoline.
Methallenoestril	3-(6-Methoxy-2-naphthyl)-2:2-dimethylpentanoic acid. Vallestril.
Tricyclamol Chloride	(±)-1-(3-cyclohexyl-3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropyl)-1-methylpyrrolidinium chloride. Elorine Chloride; Lergine.
Tyrothricin	An antibiotic produced by a strain of <i>Bacillus brevis</i> .
Viomycin	An antibiotic produced by certain strains of <i>Streptomyces puniceus</i> . Viocin.

Communications relating to Approved Names should be addressed to the Secretary, British Pharmacopoeia Commission, General Medical Council Office, 44, Hallam Street, London, W.1.

KHELLIN AND ITS ANALOGUES

By Prof. T. R. Seshadri.

(Abstract of a Lecture to Northern India Section, Royal Institute of Chemistry.)

Compounds containing the pyrone and furan structures in their molecules have assumed considerable importance during this century. The earliest to be discovered was rotenone (1898), but its chemical constitution was not established until 1933. Karanjin, the crystalline principal of the seed oil of *Pongamia glabra*, was examined at Poona in 1926 by Limaye, who suggested that it was a flavonofuran. This view was later confirmed by Manjunath and co-workers at Bangalore. A complete synthesis was effected by Seshadri and co-workers in two ways:—(1) By building a furan ring on the flavone structure, (2) by constructing the flavone structure on the appropriate benzofuran. The second method is more convenient, and gives better yields. The first method is beset with difficulties, and has been successfully completed only recently.

The isomeric coumarino-furan compounds psoralene and isopsoralene occur in the drug *Psoralea coryfolia*, which has been widely used in India for the treatment of leucoderma. The second compound was identified as "angelicin" by Jois and Manjunath; in collaboration with Spath they also established the constitution and reported the synthesis of psoralen in 1936. Seshadri and his co-workers improved the methods of obtaining psoralen and isopsoralen from the drug, and also studied the properties of the cis and trans acids obtained by the hydrolysis of the pyrone ring. Psoralen has recently been isolated by Stoll and his co-workers from several species of *Coronilla*, and it is considered to occur as the glucoside of the unstable cis acid, psoralinic acid.

In Egypt and neighbouring countries the seeds of *Ammi visnaga* have been reputed to be an effective cure for leucoderma. The active principle was identified as khellin, and its constitution was established by Spath and Gruber in 1938. But it is only during the past few years that the synthesis has been reported by different groups working in India, Britain and America. The compound has also assumed greater importance, since it is found to be valuable as a coronary vaso-dilator and as an antispasmodic. Consequently methods have been worked out for converting the less active minor components of *Ammi visnaga*, such as chellol and khellin.

Ammi majus is a closely related drug, and it is claimed to be better than *Ammi visnaga* for the treatment of leucoderma. Unlike *Ammi visnaga*, it contains a mixture of xanthotoxin, imperatorin and bergapten, which are coumarino-furans like psoralen. Rotenone and related compounds are potent insecticides. However, the synthesis of rotenone has proved to be very difficult. The introduction of new techniques may soon render this possible.—*J. Royal Inst. Chem.*, February, 1954.

A NEW METHOD OF COATING TABLETS

Preliminary Note by R. C. Whitehouse, M.P.S.

This preliminary note is to introduce a method of press-coating as an alternative process of sugar-coating tablets to that in use at present. The method is also applicable to the coating of pills.

The usual process of tablet coating, pan-coating, requires skill and practice; it is time consuming and is neither ideal nor universally applicable. The general procedure is to apply to the tablets a sub-coat to round out the sharp edges, and to build them up to the desired shape. This is done by applying "heavy" syrups and dusting powders, and drying with hot air between the applications. Plain syrup is then applied to smooth the coating; several such applications, with drying between each, are usually necessary. Finishing coats of coloured or plain syrup are afterwards applied and dried with a current of air. Finally, the coated tablets are polished in a waxed pan.

Disadvantages of Pan-Coating.

If the tablets contain substances that are affected by moisture they must be protected against the moisture of the coating solution, e.g., by being first coated with a varnish or a heavy gelatin solution before the building-up coats are applied. This protective coat frequently delays disintegration of the finished tablets.

Although many short cuts are in current use in industry, pan-coating is relatively expensive because of the length of the process and the skilled labour that is required. There is a further disadvantage in that tablets intended for pan-coating are usually pressed comparatively hard since they have to withstand fairly vigorous rolling and tumbling in the coating pan. This hard pressing may tend to delay disintegration.

A new method of coating tablets is desirable to overcome the disadvantages of the conventional method. I believe that there is such a method in "press-coating" in which a suitable coating is pressed dry on to a ready-formed tablet. This conception is not novel. In 1896 a British patent was granted to Noyes for a tablet machine that was intended to carry out mechanically the process of tablet coating by sandwiching a tablet between two layers of dry sugar and compressing to produce a capsule of sugar encasing the tablet. The machine resembled somewhat a modern rotary tablet press of the present time, having a revolving head containing upper and lower punches, and a die plate situated between them. Compression was effected, however, by a hammer that hit the upper punch, thereby pressing a skin of sugar around the ready-formed tablet.

In 1935, another relevant British patent issued under the title "Improvements in and relating to confections," to the DeLong Gum Co., Massachusetts, U.S.A., described the idea of pressing a coating consisting of sugar, glucose, flavours and colours on to chewing gum. The process was essentially similar to Noyes'. Pressure was not produced with a hammer, however, and the pressure used was stated to be in the region of 4000 lb. Mention was made of the fact that although the core tablet should be fairly centrally placed on the lower layer of sugar before being covered by the upper layer, that was not very important, provided the core tablet was convex, since, as the core was relatively thick in the centre and tapered towards the edges, a good centring

of the disc occurred automatically during the compressing step. The punches used for compression were concave. The claim was limited to the production of coated chewing gum; no special claim was made for medicinal tablets.

In 1937, Kilian, of Germany, obtained a British patent entitled "New or improved method and apparatus for the production of coated tablets." This was directly concerned with coating tablets by compression. Kilian emphasised particularly the importance of the exact centring of the cores relative to the coating, and went to considerable lengths to ensure that the core was centralised, disagreeing with the Americans regarding their theory of automatic centring. The tablets produced by his process were not conventional in appearance. On one of the faces of the core tablet there was a small circular depression, extending for about one-third of the thickness of the tablet, which served a dual purpose. First, it was utilised in the coating process, a core rod in the upper punch engaging the depression to centre the core tablet; and, second, it served to anchor the coating to the core tablet. Unfortunately, the depression persisted in the coated tablet and produced an unusual looking tablet.

The disadvantages of the pan-coating method led me to commence, in 1951, an investigation of the practicability of press-coating. For producing coated tablets I have made use of a rotary tablet press having a revolving die plate and upper and lower punches revolving coaxially with it. A layer of suitable coating material in the form of fine granules is fed into the die after lowering the bottom punch. The tablet to be coated (the "core tablet") is then inserted with a special feeding mechanism. The core tablet may not be central at this stage. The DeLong Gum Co. relied on the final compression to centre the tablets. But as this requires the use of a coating composition containing a high proportion of lubricant, which is not desirable in many coatings, alternative means were sought to achieve concentricity of the core tablet relative to its coating.

A centring device has been designed that takes over after the core tablet has been fed into the machine and mechanically centres it. Then a further layer of coating granules is placed into the die on top of the core tablet. The core tablet and its coating next pass between the pressure rolls on the machine and the coating is pressed on to the core tablet as a glossy, hard skin. The process can be carried out at a rate of 20,000 tablets an hour per machine.

Tablets intended for press-coating may differ somewhat from those destined for pan-coating. It must be remembered that in pan-coating two features are always present:

(1) *Mechanical abrasion and wear* from tumbling in a coating pan. Tumbling is necessary to produce an even coat of sugar.

(2) *Moisture*, which will enter the tablet to be coated if suitable precautions are not taken. The water is essential as a solvent in applying the sugar layers and at other stages of pan-coating.

Advantages of Press-Coating.

Neither of those features is present in press-coating, nor do any new difficulties take their place. The formulation of tablets for coating is therefore simplified. For instance, if tablets that will disintegrate very easily are coated in the usual way and the moisture of the coating solution reaches the tablets they will start to disintegrate.

However, as press-coating is entirely anhydrous, a tablet to be coated by that method may be formulated with the best possible disintegration properties. Furthermore, although tablets for pan-coating have to be pressed rather heavily to withstand the abrasion and wear, it is an advantage to compress a tablet for press-coating rather softer than usual, since coatings pressed on to such tablets bond into the surface of the tablet and form a very adherent coating.

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although powders may be used. Coatings may consist largely of sugar as in the pan-coated tablets, or they may be entirely composed of chalk and saccharin with talc, gum and stearates. The colour may be applied in one operation (and not in several stages as in pan-coating). Additional coatings containing active drugs may be provided to present otherwise incompatible substances in a single tablet, or for other special effects, e.g., the coating can be embossed or engraved with a distinctive mark or design, an operation that is not possible in pan-coating.

It is strange that so many apparently unsuccessful attempts have been made to coat tablets by compression. In addition to those already mentioned, Chilson describes an attempt he made to coat tablets by this means. His attempt was abandoned because the company for whom he was working thought that the non-conventional shape of tablets coated by press-coating would make them difficult to sell. I feel sure that the other attempts have not been a commercial success because of difficulty encountered in centring the core tablets.

Further work is in progress dealing with the disintegration properties, stability and durability of press-coated tablets and on new means of medication which may be rendered possible by this method.—From the Pharmaceutical Research and Development Unit, Evans Medical Supplies Ltd. Pharm. J., January 30, 1954.

MERCURY REACHES RECORD PRICE

When mercury metal reached \$240 per 76-lb. flask in the New York import market earlier this month it set a price mark for which there are no comparisons over the past quarter century. One of the closest was during the war year 1942, when a rising market peaked itself at \$208.86.

According to trade reports, small lots of the metal were transacted during the first week of May up to \$250 per flask, involving mercury imported from Spain and Italy. Mercury may not be as plentiful in European markets as it was a year ago, but foreign sellers appear to have a better reason for the stratospheric flight of the flowing metal.

This is the report that acquisitions of mercury by the American Government for its stockpile of strategic materials, much of it through barter arrangements, is absorbing Spain's current mine production. As a result there is little left for industrial uses, even though the arrangement with Spain expires in June.

Just what has transpired in military use of the metal since the last war that would explain large acquisitions by the Government may be a well-kept secret for security reasons. Or it may be no secret at all. Mercury is just as essential for electrical, chemical and pharmaceutical needs of the armed services as it is for their civilian uses.

High world market prices for the metal usually stimulate domestic production by making it possible for so-called marginal cost mines to operate.

Electrical equipment in recent years has accounted for bulk of mercury consumption in the United States. In 1950 when total consumed was 49,600 flasks, this industry used 12,102. Redistillation and control instruments were the second most important use, and pharmaceutical products third.

Other mercury-consuming lines include chemicals (chiefly by the mercury cell in electrolytic chlorine-caustic plants), as an amalgam, fulminate for explosives, in antifouling paints, and dental preparations.

Most sensitive probably to changes in values for the metal are group known as mercurials employed in pharmacy; two important items are mercuric chloride and mercurous chloride, better known as corrosive sublimate and calomel. At the start of May 1, salt was advanced 50 cents and the mercurous 55 cents.

Advances of approximately the same magnitude have been effected by fine chemical manufacturers in mercurial ointment, redistilled mercury, the reagent nitrate, and in the oxycyanide.—Chemical & Engineering News, May 17, 1954.

USE OF SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

(From *Nature*, June 5, 1954.)

The increasing use of synthetic detergents has caused many people to ask themselves whether we shall not, sooner or later, have to pay for the benefits we get from them. Housewives, who use them for washing-up and other domestic purposes, have ascribed dermatitis and cracked skins to their use; some have doubted whether they do not cause corrosion of domestic utensils and plumbing; industrial users have had similar doubts; and the discharge of industrial and domestic detergents through the sewers has caused serious problems at some sewage works.

The interim report of the Committee on Synthetic Detergents is therefore of interest to a public that is far wider than those exclusively concerned with the scientific, technical or commercial aspects of detergents. This Committee, appointed in May, 1953, is still busily at work. Its general interim conclusion, however, is that there is, as yet, no evidence that users of synthetic detergents need be alarmed about the possible ill-effects of these substances, but that detergents may cause, at some sewage works, a definite nuisance, and that they may possibly affect the efficiency of sewage treatment and also the condition of rivers and the purity of water supplies.

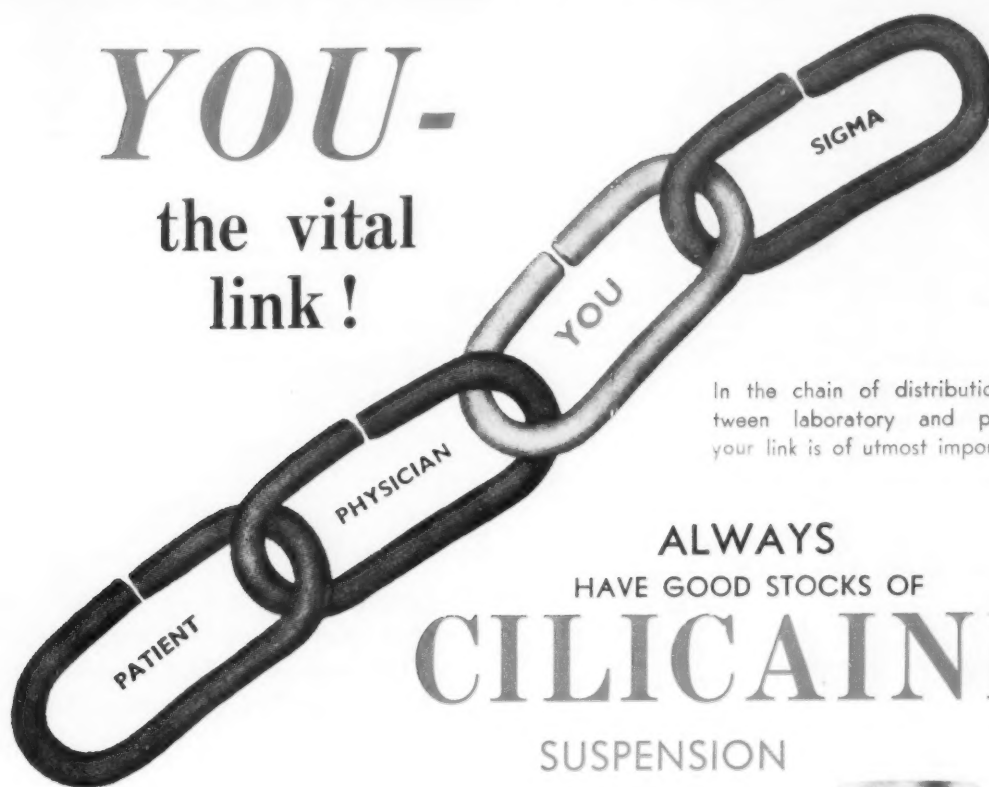
Dealing with the possibility that washing products based on synthetic detergents may cause dermatitis of the skin, the Committee says that these washing products may, indeed, thus affect the skins of some people, but that washing products based on soaps and alkalis may also do this. Medical opinion is apparently variable on this question, but, in spite of the widespread use of synthetic detergents throughout Britain, dermatitis is not more frequent either in households or industries than it was when washing products based on soaps and alkalis were used. Many housewives use hand creams after using synthetic detergents, and they should be taught how much of them to use and not to use them in excessive quantities. There is no evidence that traces of these substances left on crockery or other utensils may get into food or drink and have ill effects. Detergents may remove films of grease or soap from household utensils and plumbing systems and may thus expose them to corrosion, but kitchen utensils and pipes have been exposed for years to corrosive substances containing soda and chlorine, and no corrosion problem has arisen. The Committee considers that problems of this kind may be left to the makers of kitchen utensils and furniture.

The most serious problem is the effect of detergents on sewage disposal. The detergents continue to produce foam after they have been discharged into the sewers, and the foam may rise, at some sewage works, to a height of several feet, especially at works where the activated sludge system is used. At some sewage works the foam endangers the operatives, and when it drifts off from the works, it becomes offensive to the neighbourhood. Because it may contain particles of unpurified sewage, its suppression is a problem of public health. Although this kind of problem may become more acute, it need not, at present, cause alarm. Further research on methods of suppression of the foam is needed, and it is now going on.

Equally important, or perhaps more so, is the possibility that detergents may add to the difficulty being experienced at some sewage works of keeping the effluents up to the required standard. The Committee

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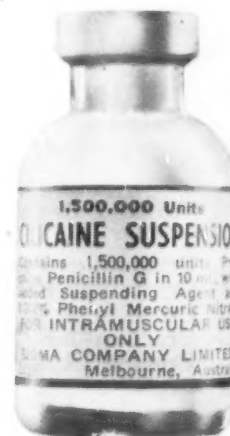
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PRESENTED in disposable syringes with needle attached:

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Procillin Oily Fort. 600,000.
Procillin Oily 1,000,000.

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Procillin A.S. Injects 900,000.
Procillin Injects Oily Fort. 600,000.

* Procillin is the trade mark for D.H.A. procaine-penicillin G preparations.

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is giving special attention to this problem. It is also specially concerned with the discharge of effluents containing detergents into rivers, where they may affect water supplies drawn from the rivers, or the life of animals living in the rivers.

The Committee's experimental work is made more difficult by the fact that large-scale experimental work on sewage and on water supplies is restricted by law and by the need to safeguard the purification of water and sewage. An additional difficulty is the differing chemical composition of the various detergents, none of which is a single chemical substance, so that accurate methods of determining small concentrations of them have still to be devised. The Committee does not, for these reasons, expect to be able to finish its work quickly, and gives a warning that all generalisations made about the effects of detergents must be treated with great caution.

To this it is of interest to add that a Congress is to be held shortly in Paris to consider the whole question of Surface Active Detergents. *Nature*, June 5, 1954, has the following preliminary notice:—

"A Congress on surface active agents and detergents organised by the French body known as 'Tramagras', with the help of the Institut des Corps Gras and other professional associations, will be held in Paris at the Sorbonne during August 30—September 3. The Congress is under the auspices of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, and is intended to bring together persons from all over the world who are interested in the subject. The official languages will be English and French, though translating services and other assistance will be provided for those unable to express themselves directly in either of these two languages. The Congress will discuss the scientific, technical, industrial and economic aspects of the subject, and it is hoped to establish a permanent international committee to maintain the exchange of information and to organise further congresses."

RESISTANT STRAINS OF HOUSE FLIES

Notes on an Exhibit at The Royal Society, London.

Although new synthetic insecticides have greatly extended the possibilities of controlling insect-borne diseases, such as malaria, especially in under-developed tropical countries, in the last few years, unfortunately populations of insects immune to these insecticides have appeared, apparently due to the selective survival of resistant strains where insecticides have been widely used. This phenomenon is outstandingly displayed by ordinary house flies, which in many countries are impossible to control with D.D.T., B.H.C., Dieldrin and certain other insecticides. The immunity of these flies is a very complex problem. Two or three different defence mechanisms protect the flies from D.D.T.; an entirely different system copes with a group of chlorinated insecticides which have been tried as alternatives. One of these mechanisms is partially understood; it is an enzymatic degradation of D.D.T. to a non-toxic compound in the body of the fly. The other processes involved are still very obscure.—*Pharm. J.*, May 29, 1954.

SALT DEPLETION FROM ANTACIDS

By H. S. Grainger, F.P.S.

The administration of alkalis to relieve the pain of duodenal and gastric ulcer is a long-established practice. Having regard to the extent to which preparations of alkalis are used as self-medication, there is little evidence that any harm comes from them. However, Cheyne and Whitehead have drawn attention to a number of occurrences of Thorn's syndrome which they

believe to be associated with excessive self-administration of alkalis. Thorn's syndrome describes a condition comprising nephritis with high blood urea, and failure of the kidney tubules to retain sodium chloride, though the adrenal activity is normal. The patient becomes dehydrated, and his skin may be pigmented as in Addison's disease. The authors refer to two cases in the literature where this condition developed in middle life, and in both of which there was a history of ulcer and of the prolonged administration of alkalis. They describe in more detail one of their own cases, a man of 49 suffering from duodenal ulcer. He had been taking an alkaline powder for many months, and before admission to hospital had taken up to eight teaspoonfuls a day. He became dehydrated, was found to have a low serum sodium level, excreting only 1.4 gm. NaCl in 24 hours, and to have a high blood urea. He was treated with sodium chloride up to 15 gm. daily, and this was then tapered off to 5 gm. daily. He eventually recovered and was discharged. The authors discuss the possibility that the excessive taking of alkali is a cause of this condition. They apparently consider that the amount of powder taken by their patient is high, but pharmacists will be aware that it is not uncommon for patients not under medical care to take this quantity and in some cases to do so over long periods.—*The Export Review*, April, 1954.

SUSPENDING AGENTS FOR CALAMINE LOTION

Calamine lotion is an aqueous suspension of two insoluble powders, zinc oxide and so-called prepared calamine. The latter substance is a pink form of zinc oxide, the colour of which is due to the presence of red iron oxide. A modern version, known as neocalamine, contains both red and yellow oxides of iron, to give a shade which more nearly matches the colour of the skin. The first formula for calamine lotion which was official in the United States was published in the fifth edition of the National Formulary (1926), and reprinted in the sixth edition (1936). The formula specified lime water as the vehicle for the pigments. As no thickening agent was used, the powders naturally did not stay in suspension, and the thin lotion was drippy and easily spilled. Since 1936 pharmacists have tested all the usual suspending agents as stabilisers for calamine lotion, and have investigated the new synthetic stabilisers as they came on the market. Their work on the "calamine lotion problem" provides much information on the relative efficiency of different suspending agents. The data may be applied to the formulation of liquid make-up preparations in which water is used as the vehicle.

Tragacanth.—One limitation of the natural water-soluble gums as stabilisers for lotions is the variability in thickening and suspending power which is found in comparing different lots of the same gum. Tragacanth of high quality is a very effective thickening and suspending agent, but the cheaper grades may show poor suspending properties. Another objection to the vegetable gums is the fact that mucilages made from them are susceptible to mold growth. This objection is not too serious, since the mucilages can be preserved quite successfully with methyl p-hydroxybenzoate.

A mucilage containing 1% of gum tragacanth has about the right viscosity for use as a vehicle for calamine lotion. Fantus and Dyniewicz tested calamine lotion containing 1% tragacanth, and concluded that it was not sufficiently stable to warrant the adoption of tragacanth as the official suspending agent. Gum karaya gives less viscous solutions than tragacanth at the same concentration, while gum arabic (acacia) yields solutions which are very thin at concentrations below 10%.

Bentonite.—The first material to be included in the National Formulary as a stabiliser for calamine lotion was bentonite, a colloidal clay which swells in water.

Since it is an inorganic substance, it is not subject to attack by yeasts or molds. The improved formula, which was published in N.F. VII and also in U.S.P. XIII, is given below.

Calamine Lotion, N.F. VII.

Prepared calamine	80 g.
Zinc oxide	80 g.
Glycerin	20 c.c.
Bentonite magma (5% w/v)	400 c.c.
Lime water to make 1000 c.c.	

Procedure: Dilute the magma of bentonite with an equal volume of lime water. Mix the powders with the glycerin and 100 c.c. of the diluted magma to a smooth paste. Gradually incorporate the rest of the magma, and make up to volume with lime water.

In the above formula, the concentration of bentonite (2% w/v) is not high enough to yield a very stable suspension. Nadkarni and Zopf reported that batches of calamine lotion which they made up according to the method of N.F. VII showed signs of separation within 12 to 18 hours. After two days there was a considerable layer of clear liquid above the suspension. The alkalinity of the calcium hydroxide solution (lime water) has a detrimental effect on the suspending capacity of bentonite. The formula for calamine lotion in the current British Pharmacopoeia specifies a 3% dispersion of bentonite in water as the vehicle. This should give better body and stability than the formula of N.F. VII.

Veegum, a colloidal magnesium aluminum silicate, is another mineral suspending agent which can be used for stabilising calamine lotion. It is recommended by the supplier for use in conjunction with sodium carboxymethyl cellulose.

Sodium Alginate.—The sodium salt of alginic acid, a gum which is extracted from seaweed, is more effective than bentonite as a stabiliser for calamine lotion. Gable and co-workers found that a concentration of 1.25% of sodium alginate yielded a lotion of excellent stability. As the lotion tended to form drops rather than spreading out in a film when it was applied to the skin, it was necessary to add a wetting agent. Aerosol OT (dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate) at a concentration of 0.05% was adequate as a wetting agent, but gave a noticeable odour to the lotion. Tween 20, which is practically odourless, served as the wetting agent in the experimental formula given below.

Calamine Lotion with Sodium Alginate.

Sodium alginate	12.5 g.
Calamine	80.0 g.
Zinc oxide	80.0 g.
Glycerin	40.0 g.
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate	2.0 g.
Tween 20	1.0 gr.

Distilled water to make 1000 c.c.

This lotion had an initial viscosity of 850 cps., and spread smoothly on the skin like a cream. After ageing for six weeks, it showed no separation, and had a viscosity of 650 cps. Increasing the Tween 20 to 4 g. gave an even smoother product. Sodium alginate, like other gums of vegetable origin, requires a good preservative.

Cellulose Derivatives.—Methyl cellulose (Methocel) and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC) are chemical derivatives of cellulose, which act as thickeners and suspending agents. They are available in different viscosity types, standardised to give a definite viscosity at a specified concentration. Vehicles used for calamine lotion should have a viscosity in the vicinity of 800 cps. at 20° C. A concentration of 1.4% Methocel 4000 or 1.9% medium viscosity CMC is required to give this viscosity. Nadkarni and Zopf found that batches of calamine lotion containing Methocel 4000 in proportions as high as 2.5% showed noticeable separation within 36 hours. As would be expected, the thicker lotions were more stable than those of thin consistency. Adding

Tween 80 (0.1%) serves to improve the fluidity of lotions containing a high proportion of methyl cellulose, according to Cohen et al.

Calamine lotion stabilised with Methocel or CMC forms a rather tough, flexible and adherent film of pigments when it dries on the skin. This film gives better protection to inflamed skin than the coating produced by a bentonite lotion, and does not rub off on clothing as readily. Yet the film is easily washed off with water. A wetting agent is needed in calamine lotion stabilised with CMC to improve the spreading properties. Solutions of the two cellulose derivatives are much more resistant to mold growth than tragacanth mucilage.

Polyglycol Ester.—The formula for calamine lotion which was adopted for the U.S.P. XIV utilises a new type of stabiliser, one of the non-ionic emulsifiers. The material in question is polyethylene glycol 400 monostearate. Nadkarni and Zopf reported that dispersions of this material made a very satisfactory vehicle for calamine lotion. The corresponding distearate and other related non-ionics were less effective as suspending agents.

Calamine Lotion, U.S.P. XIV.

Calamine	80 g.
Zinc oxide	80 g.
Polyethylene glycol 400	80 c.c.
Polyethylene glycol 400 monostearate	20 g.
Water	900 c.c.

In this formula polyethylene glycol 400 replaces glycerin as the medium for triturating the insoluble powders. The lotion has a nice creamy consistency when applied to the skin, and remains quite stable for a period of several weeks. Nevertheless pharmacists are not satisfied with the new formula. The lotion is very thick, so that it does not pour easily out of bottles. It has a viscosity of around 11,000 cps. when first made, although it becomes a little thinner on ageing. The lotion is troublesome to manufacture in large quantities, due to foaming, which is caused by the surface-active stabiliser. As a further difficulty, the stabiliser is incompatible with phenol, which is often added to calamine lotion.

Thus the pharmacists are still searching for the ideal stabiliser for calamine lotion.—"Schimmel Briefs," July, 1954.

PHENOLATED CALAMINE LOTION

By G. L. Stanko and H. G. DeKay ("Amer. J. Pharm.," 1952, 124, 328).

When phenol is added to calamine lotion prepared with 2% polyethylene glycol 400 monostearate, as described in the U.S.P. XIV, a marked decrease in viscosity, followed by clumping of the particles into large aggregates and separation of the preparation, occurs. Similar results are obtained when 1% sodium stearate gel is used instead of the polyethylene glycol ester. It is suggested that phenol acts by disrupting micelle formation. The following formula was satisfactory:—Calamine 8%, zinc oxide 8%, glycerin 2%, Tween 80 0.5%, sodium alginate (2%) 5%, and veegum magma (5%) 25%. The combination of veegum and sodium alginate is recommended, because film formation with alginate alone may be excessive. This lotion is unaffected by the incorporation of 1% of liquefied phenol, 1% of thymol, 1% of thymol with 0.5% of menthol, 1% of camphor with 0.5% of menthol, and 5% of benzocaine. The use of methylcellulose or carboxymethylcellulose did not give satisfactory results. Phenol in the lotions may be determined by diluting, centrifuging and measuring the colour produced in the supernatant liquid after reaction with copper sulphate, hydrogen peroxide and ammonium hydroxide.—"J. Pharm. Pharmacol.," 5, 6, 390 (1953).

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DISPENSING PROBLEMS

Salicylic Acid in Tarfoam Shampoo.

With regard to the dispensing problem of "Salicylic Acid in Tarfoam Shampoo," in the July issue, I am puzzled by the recommendation of one of our guiding bodies that "Industrial Methylated Spirit be used in the preparation of a shampoo."

Unless Customs Regulations have been altered, I believe this use to be illegal and that this spirit may only be used in the preparation of certain specified liniments; also liniments on doctors' prescriptions and certain A.P.F. preparations.

Clarification of this position would be appreciated.

D.W.S. (N.S.W.).

Reference to the relevant sections of the Spirits Act and By-Laws confirms the statement of D.W.S. that the use of Industrial Methylated Spirit is not permitted in the preparation of a shampoo. The relevant sections are as follows:

Section 14 (6) of the Spirits Act 1906-35 reads:

No methylated spirit shall be used in the manufacture or preparation of any articles of food or drink, or of any scents, essence, tincture or medicines.

Section 3 of the Act defines "Scents" and "Medicines" as follows:

"Scents" includes all liquid preparations of perfumery and liquid preparations for toilet purposes.

"Medicines" includes medicines for internal or external application other than such veterinary medicines and such liniments as may from time to time be prescribed under Departmental By-Laws.

It is widely believed that prescribers may order Industrial Methylated Spirit B.P. in any preparation for external use by humans, and we are grateful to D.W.S. for pointing out that such prescribing is in fact limited to "the preparation of liniments."

"Moth-ball" in Hair Lotion.

In the following prescription the prescriber had deliberately cut down the normal spirit content to avoid dryness to the scalp:—

R	
Acid. Salicyl.	20 gr.
Hydrarg. Perchlor.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
S.V.M.	240 m.
Ol. Ricin.	20 m.
Aq. ad	4 fl. oz.

The results of dispensing this prescription are most dramatic. A white ball, very similar in appearance and size to the well-known "naphthalene ball," is formed within the bottle. The ball is greater in diameter than the neck of the bottle, and is denser than the liquid in which it forms. Could you supply a possible explanation of this formation, and also a satisfactory method of dispensing?—V.D.P. (Vic.).

- The Salicylic Acid and the Castor Oil are both beyond their solubility in this dilution of alcohol.
- The Mercuric Chloride takes no part in the formation of the "ball."
- When the Castor Oil and Salicylic Acid are precipitated from the alcoholic solution by the addition of water, a plastic mass results from SOME of the precipitated acid becoming "entangled" with the somewhat spherical mass of oil. SOME of the acid remains dispersed through the hydro-alcoholic base.
- After some days the hydro-alcoholic base becomes clear, and the plastic mass becomes larger and more spherical.



(v) This build-up of the "moth-ball" appearance could result from (a) the DISPERSED Salicylic Acid going into solution during the warm day-time temperatures, and (b) the solution becoming super-saturated during the lower night-time temperatures and precipitating out on the "ball."

(vi) The "take-up" of Salicylic Acid during the next day would be from the dispersed powder (with a large surface area) rather than from the "ball" (with a relatively small surface area).

(vii) A cycle is set up which transfers the diffused powder on to the ball, in a similar manner to that in which powdered Potassium Chlorate beyond its solubility is transformed into fairly large crystals. This could account for the clear appearance which the lotion slowly assumes.

(viii) The prescription can be dispensed by supplying a little Castor Oil separately, and by suspending the Salicylic Acid with Methylcellulose 1%.

W/O. Emulgent Yields O/W. Product.

Ol. Olivae	40
Zinc Oxide	
Talc aa	20
Glycerin	
Aq. Calcis aa	30

The above prescription was reported by a pharmacist to yield an unstable emulsion. On examination it was found that, contrary to expectation, the emulsion tended to be water-miscible, the talc evidently forming an interfacial film, encouraging an oil-in-water emulsion, thereby antagonising the effect of the calcium oleate.

The most satisfactory method tried was to add 2% of emulsifying wax to the olive oil, and to prepare the emulsion in the usual way. The emulsion formed in this way was water-miscible, quite pourable, and has remained stable for a month.

An alternative method is to make a mucilage with 1% of tragacanth, using the glycerin and the solution of calcium hydroxide. The powders are levigated in a mortar with this mucilage and the olive oil incorporated. The product formed in this way was much thicker, but was stable and water-miscible.

R. THOMAS, Pharmacy Department,
University of Sydney.

Codein Alkaloid Overcomes Incompatibility.

R	
Codein. Phosph., $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	
Sod. Phenobarb., $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	
Mist. Calc. Acetylsalicyl. (A.P.F.), ad.	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

The above prescription was found to present a dispensing problem. The Calcium Acetylsalicylate mixture was prepared in the usual way, but when the codeine phosphate and the sodium phenobarbitone were added the mixture became quite turbid; when care was taken to keep these two substances as far apart as possible the turbidity was not nearly so marked. When codeine alkaloid was substituted for codeine phosphate the mixture remained quite clear. This turbidity is possibly due to the ionisation of the sodium phenobarbitone and codeine phosphate in solution, and the consequent attraction of the codeine and phenobarbitone ions. Whereas the lack of turbidity with the codeine alkaloid is probably due to the fact that codeine is not ionised in solution.—J.M.M. (Vic.).



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"Vaseline" is the registered trade mark of the Chesebrough Mfg. Co. Cons'd.

Pharmacy's Debt to Professor A. Killen Macbeth

At the conclusion of the current academic year (1954) Professor Macbeth will retire from his present position as the Angas Professor of Chemistry at the University of Adelaide.

He has held this position since 1928, and during the intervening 26 years has been instrumental in developing an educational system for students in Pharmacy which is the pride of the profession in South Australia.

In so doing, the Professor has markedly strengthened the bonds which link the Pharmaceutical Society of S.A. with the University.

The original linkage with the University is visible in the official minutes of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia dated January 19, 1893, which is over 61 years ago. These record the fact that the Secretary of that time reported having interviewed the then Registrar of the University of Adelaide, Mr. C. R. Hodge, in reference to a pharmacy class.

The minutes covering the ensuing decade indicate the successful establishment of the class, the inauguration of the Gold Medal in 1896 by the late J. White, and of negotiations regarding chemistry classes with the late Professor Rennie.

The records of the following 25 years show the gradual strengthening of the relations between the University and the Society and the establishment in 1923 of the Adelaide University Pharmaceutical Students' Association and the first inquiry (1924) regarding the establishment of a Diploma.

The minutes of May 23, 1928, contain the first reference to Professor Macbeth and from that date onward his name frequently appears in the records of both the Council and the Pharmacy Board.

Professor Macbeth, M.A. (St. And.), D.Sc., (Belf.) arrived in Adelaide in 1928 to take up the position of the Angas Professorship of Chemistry, which had been vacant since the death in 1927 of Professor Rennie.

Professor Macbeth came from Durham, where he had held the position of Reader in Chemistry. Earlier he had been at Belfast and St. Andrew's Universities.

Although this account of the Professor's activities in Adelaide is necessarily principally confined to matters of pharmaceutical interest, it is fitting to state that his period of office as Angas Professor of Chemistry has been marked by a large growth in the Department of Chemistry, and by pronounced academic distinction. In

addition he has also served as a member of the University Council for a considerable number of years.

Prior to his arrival in Adelaide the Professor had not received advice of the fact that his Department included Pharmacy; therefore he could not have had an inkling that by his own efforts he was to gain the thanks and appreciation of the members of the profession of pharmacy in South Australia.

This appreciation is not by any means confined within the borders of South Australia — firstly, because numbers of students since 1928 are practising pharmacy in honoured positions in other States and, secondly, because many prominent members of Boards and Councils and teachers in Pharmacy Schools from all over the Commonwealth have met him during interstate conferences in education.

Many of the latter group have been astonished to learn at first-hand of his knowledge of the peculiar problems which face those responsible for the training of pharmacy students within the coastline of Australia as a whole.

The major events which have caused this position to come into being date back to the early part of 1929, when Professor Macbeth established the first syllabuses for courses in Chemistry specifically designed for pharmacy students. The same year saw the start of a Botany Class under Dr. Davies and a class in Volumetric Analysis in charge of Dr. Cooke.

In the minutes of the Council of the Society dated December 4, 1930, there is recorded appreciation to Professor Macbeth of the establishment of a series of lectures in Modern Materia Medica. This omnibus title was used at that date to

cover a course dealing with the elements of the biological standardisation of drugs, of nutrition and of bacteriology as implied in the recognition given in the British Pharmacopoeia, 1932, to foods, food accessories and sera.

The following year, 1931, saw the beginnings of the present Pharmacy Department within the University with the establishment of a class in Practical Pharmacy in the Chemistry Laboratory. At that date the laboratory was located in the wooden building at the back of the Elder Conservatorium and now used by the University Theatre Guild and today known as "The Hut."

The minutes of the following year include many references to Professor Macbeth because 1932 saw the



Professor A. Killen Macbeth

negotiations which finalised the Statute and Regulations of the University for the establishment of a Diploma in Pharmacy to be attained concurrently with the Standard Certificate of The Pharmacy Board of South Australia.

The Statute and Regulations provide for a joint Board of Studies in Pharmacy composed of members of the staff of the University and the Presidents of the Pharmacy Board of South Australia and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, together with the Registrar-Secretary of the two pharmaceutical bodies.

The first meeting of the new Board was held on December 7, 1932, with Professor Macbeth in the Chair. At this meeting syllabuses for Forensic Pharmacy and Final Pharmacy were added to the courses previously established.

During the early years of his appointment, Professor Macbeth had the task of designing and supervising the building of the Johnson Chemistry Building, situated on Victoria Drive, just above the River Torrens. This big project was successfully completed in time for the academic year of 1933 and Pharmacy was allocated a laboratory on the first floor capable of holding 20 students.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society made itself responsible for the equipping and staffing of this laboratory and have continued to so do in subsequent years.

At that date there were 66 pharmacy students in training in various courses and a final class of only 13. Of these only a few were eligible for the Diploma in Pharmacy because the others had not completed all the courses required.

In consequence, at the Commemoration Ceremony held in the Elder Hall at the end of the academic year 1933, Professor Macbeth had only one person to present, with the words, "Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Vice Chancellor, I present to you George Brown McRae, who is entitled to receive the Diploma in Pharmacy."

The significance of the Professor's interest in Pharmacy which made this historic occasion possible can be understood only when the position today, some 21 years later, is examined.

Year by year, as more and more candidates completed all the required courses, the proportion attaining status as Associates of the University of Adelaide with the right to use the letters A.U.A. grew until all automatically receive the distinction. Similarly, year by year, the proportion of A.U.A.'s on the South Australian Register of Pharmacists grew until they became the majority.

If the academic year of 1954 follows the pattern of the last few years the next Commemoration to be held in the Bonython Hall will see about 30 recipients to be presented to the Vice-Chancellor.

This number will bring the A.U.A.'s to about 330, out of a total of about 530 registered pharmacists in South Australia. In other words, three-fifths enjoy the privilege and responsibility attached to an academic qualification in pharmacy from the only University in the Commonwealth granting such a distinction.

The span of years from 1933 to 1940 marked a consolidation of the courses established and saw the work of Professor Macbeth in the legislative sphere in dealing with Dangerous Drugs and Poisons.

Prior to the arrival in Adelaide of Professor Macbeth, Pharmacy in South Australia had made many attempts to have the very obsolete single regulation governing the sale of poisons extended and modified, but without success. However, the Professor was soon appointed a member of the Advisory Committee set up by the Food and Drugs Act and the position began to change.

Working through the Advisory Committee, the Professor was successful in having the major points of the control of Dangerous Drugs incorporated into an Act passed by Parliament in 1934.

Then came the arduous work of framing Regulations,

starting with the British system as a pattern. These Regulations were accepted by the Executive Council and published in the Government Gazette in September of 1937.

Having established control of the narcotic drugs which are capable of producing marked social evils if they are not properly controlled, the Professor started out upon the even more difficult task of formulating regulations regarding the sale and storage of poisons.

With poisons, the initial start of the British legislation could not provide as good a pattern as with Dangerous Drugs, because the legitimate use of poisons is much more widely spread amongst the community in South Australia than it is in England. Other troubles were the big distances involved in the agricultural and pastoral industries, and the susceptibilities of manufacturers carrying on interstate trade quite legitimately under Section 92 of the Constitution of Australia.

However, after many months of consultation and innumerable meetings, the Professor succeeded in evolving draft regulations for submission, through the Advisory Committee, first, to the Government, and then to Parliament as having the final say in the matter.

The debates in the House were spirited but, although minor changes were made, the final outcome was the establishment of the Poisons Regulations as the law of South Australia in May, 1938.

The benefits to Pharmacy of adequate legislation covering Dangerous Drugs and Poisons were, first of all, that the legislation gave the profession new heart and a new start; their place in the scheme of public health was established beyond dispute; and, secondly, the new start emphasised the distinction of a University course giving adequate facilities and thorough training; and, thirdly, it became possible to obtain legislation to further tighten up the Pharmacy Act, which prior to 1928 had enough loop-holes to allow unqualified practitioners to flourish without restraint.

During the years of World War II Professor Macbeth was an important figure in research for new methods in the production of organic medicinals which were in short supply on a global basis as well as being cut off from Australia by enemy action.

Pharmacy in South Australia therefore rejoiced in 1945 when the King honoured Professor Macbeth by appointing him to be a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his services to the community as a whole.

By 1939 the number of students in the Pharmacy Laboratory outstripped the bench accommodation, and so the Professor negotiated for the allocation of a larger area in the Darling Building. The move across was made in 1940 and initially gave about three times the floor area previously occupied. As the years have slipped by, Pharmacy has taken over more and more floor area.

Today Pharmacy is recognised as an independent department. There are about 160 students in the four-year course, and the full-time staff has grown from one in 1933 to five in 1954, plus 10 part-time lecturers.

These lecturers deal only with subject matter of a direct pharmaceutical character, and are in addition to lecturers provided for Pharmacy students in other departments of the University, namely, Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Biology, Biochemistry, Bacteriology, Physiology and Pharmacology.

The new schedules for courses introduced by Professor Macbeth in 1953 provide for a basis of chemistry and biology, plus some consideration of commercial subjects and of the humanities. The wide consideration given in each year of studies to pharmaceutical science brings the total four years of training to the stage where the young pharmacist will be adequately equipped to undertake his life work in retail pharmacy.

With the new schedules came the new system of



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full-day attendance at the University in each week, three in the first year, two in the second year, one in the third year, and three full days in the fourth year. The rest of the week in each case is spent in the pharmacies.

Such radical changes could be introduced and successfully launched only with the guiding mind of an educationist of the Professor's calibre. They were not introduced without some misgivings as to the outcome but the number of entrants in 1953 and 1954 have been as great as in previous years under the old broken-time

system. Pharmacy has therefore taken another big step forward.

And so the story draws to an end, and we must express infinite regret that Anno Domini inevitably deprives South Australian Pharmacy of the Professor's leadership. Professor A. Killen Macbeth has shown himself to be a man of great talents, one, having marked consideration for others, and a man who can ill be spared. May he long enjoy his well-earned retirement, and may we pharmacists prove worthy of his trust.

Tributes from Leaders in South Australia

Pharmacy Board.

The impending retirement of Professor A. Killen Macbeth brings to all pharmacists who pause to reflect a realisation of the big debt which our profession owes to this man who has so ably guided our destinies, not only in the academic field, but also in the actual practice of our profession.

Many of the privileges which we enjoy today, and which are so often taken for granted, are the direct result of the breadth of vision and exceptional mental capacity of Professor Macbeth. His ability to assess our needs for the future has been proved by his guidance through the years, in providing a course of instruction which so completely fills the needs of the pharmaceutical profession as practised today.

As one who was privileged to be among the first students to work through the course for the Diploma in Pharmacy, I have vivid recollections of the Professor's great interest in the Pharmacy student. We felt honoured that Professor Macbeth, as author of the textbook, "Organic Chemistry," in use at the Adelaide University by all science students, should have compiled and delivered to the Pharmacy class personally lectures on organic medicinals; honoured also that he knew each of us by name and attended our student dinners.

This same interest in pharmacy was again manifest when, after receiving our diplomas (and many of us were in practice on our own account) we again saw the Professor at many of our official functions. At this time came to us the realisation of the value of the Diploma in Pharmacy that he had been so instrumental in providing for us, for as students we were brought into contact with students in other faculties, and the enhanced status both inside and outside our profession became evident to us. The value within the profession has been proved by the high ethical conduct in pharmacy in South Australia today, necessitating very infrequent use of Section 19 of the Pharmacy Act for disciplining pharmacists who by unprofessional conduct endanger the public or pharmacy itself.

As President of the Pharmacy Board, I value very much my associations with him in his capacity as Chairman of the Board of Examiners in Pharmacy at the University of Adelaide and pay tribute to his guidance, especially in connection with examinations conducted conjointly by the University and the Pharmacy Board.

Professor Macbeth's keen understanding of the divergent interests of the public, the retailer, the wholesaler and the manufacturer in his position as member of the Advisory Committee, appointed pursuant to the Food and Drugs Act, has been very largely instrumental in giving South Australia Poisons Regulations and a Dangerous Drugs Act, which gives the best possible protection to the public with the least possible inconvenience to those entrusted with the manufacturing and custody of drugs.

On behalf of the members of the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, I record sincere appreciation to

Professor Macbeth for his work for us and extend to him and Mrs. Macbeth best wishes for a long and happy life in their retirement.

K. S. PORTER,
President, Pharmacy Board of S.A.

Pharmaceutical Society.

When I was elected to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of S.A. in 1950 I knew that one of the main activities of that body was the handling of education, but I did not realise how much time and consideration the subject required. Today, as President after four years of experience, I know differently; furthermore I have come to realise that the well-being of students in Pharmacy has been for many years a matter in which Professor Macbeth has always taken a very keen interest.

The arranging of suitable courses depends greatly upon such interest and I wish to pay a tribute to the Professor for his understanding of the need for specific training for our students.

Today many of our members owe their very sincere thanks to the Professor for his consideration, both directly as Chairman of the Board of Pharmaceutical Studies and indirectly for the guidance he has given to Councillors such as myself. Pharmacy in South Australia will miss him when he retires, as he does within a few weeks. It is much to our regret that such retirement must take place and that we have to say "Farewell."

In closing, I wish to send, on behalf of all members of the Society, a special message of goodwill to Professor and Mrs. Macbeth for the coming Christmas season, and to say, on behalf of all Pharmacists in S.A., "Thank you, Professor, for all that you have done for Pharmacy during your 26 years as Angas Professor of Chemistry."

ARTHUR C. HOLLOWAY,
President of the Pharmaceutical
Society of South Australia.

Guild Tribute.

On the impending retirement of Professor A. Killen Macbeth, Angas Professor of Chemistry at the University of Adelaide, at the end of the University year, I would, on behalf of the SA. Branch of the F.P.S.G.A., like to express my appreciation of the very keen interest that he has always exhibited in the profession of Pharmacy and its many problems.

Many of our members are past students of the Professor, and they all retain many happy and pleasant recollections of their association and the help always so willingly given.

As Chairman of the Pharmaceutical Board of Studies, Professor Macbeth has always been a strong advocate for a system of concurrent University education and apprenticeship, and so came his agreement to include

lectures on the commercial aspects of Pharmacy into the curriculum.

During a visit overseas several years ago, the Professor made a very close study of the various systems of Pharmaceutical Education in Great Britain: his investigations confirmed his conviction that the concurrent system of education as practised in S.A. was superior in the training of the student for retail pharmacy for Australian conditions.

When overseas sources of supply of certain drugs and chemicals were disrupted during the war, Professor Macbeth through his knowledge and wise counsel assisted many industries over this difficult period, and at least one very large factory established in this State will stand as a monument to his great ability and wisdom.

On the eve of his retirement I would again express, on behalf of the S.A. members of the Guild, our very sincere appreciation and thanks for his invaluable assistance and wise counsel over the years, and the sincere hope that his years of leisure may be long and that health and happiness will be in full measure.

WALTER C. COTTERELL,
State President.

Women Pharmacists.

The members of the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association of South Australia regret to learn of the coming retirement of Professor A. K. Macbeth from his position at the University of Adelaide.

The Professor has been an important person in the scholastic lives of most of our members because his interest in pharmaceutical education has had a big influence upon the kind of lectures which they attended as students.

On behalf of our members I therefore wish to send to him their sincere thanks for this interest.

We realise the value which his work has provided for us from day to day but more particularly when we listen to accounts given by those of our members who have worked as pharmacists in positions overseas.

These members tell us that they have been able to easily cope with professional and technical problems as met with in Great Britain.

Each of our members is finding her place in Australian life assured of a professional satisfaction which comes from a sound education, and we are therefore appreciative of the guidance which Professor Macbeth gave in establishing the present S.A. pharmaceutical education system.

Thank you, Professor.

L. JEAN MALONEY,
President of the Women's Pharmaceutical
Chemists' Association of South Australia.

GOODWILL IN ASIA

One of the most constructive and hopeful contributions toward improving our relations with the Asians was recently made by, of all people, a brilliant Australian surgeon, Mr. B. K. (Bennie) Rank, of Melbourne. He suggests that Australian medical schools and post-graduate facilities should be used in an organised and regular exchange of personnel with Malaya.

Mr. Rank has performed some amazing operations, particularly with war injuries, and he speaks as a scientist, not a politician. Recently he visited Malaya and Singapore under the Colombo Plan, and during his visit he performed 75 individual consultations and 39 operations on Chinese, Malays, Indians and Anglo-Asians.

Some remarks that he made in a report to the External Affairs Department on his return make interesting reading. He said:

"Even where we were met in a relatively cold atmosphere, we seemed to finish in a warm glow.

"In the establishment of general goodwill to Australia among the lay people there could be no more effective means for its rapid diffusion than by the type of work performed.

"There is a world of difference between being treated with official kindness and being really treated as brothers and colleagues by individual Australians.

"So far as medical help and demonstrations are concerned, Asian areas may at first sight seem an insatiable sponge. But I think that it can be said that my short visit showed how a small gesture can rapidly diffuse a large amount of goodwill."

—Issued by the Committees in support of A Call to the People of Australia, 162 Exhibition street, Melbourne.

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October — November

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B.M.A. members, distribution of Samples and Medical Journal advertisements. For prices refer to Guild or Permindex lists.

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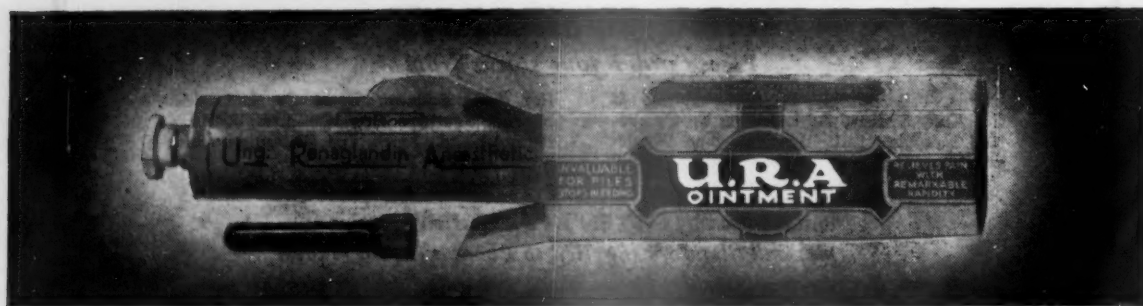
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It is recommended as a dressing for cuts, abrasions, burns, slow healing ulcers, chapped hands, and "cold" sores round the nostrils and lips.

Excellent for redness and roughened skin due to sun-burn and wind, also for chapped hands and chilblains. Gives relief in Pruritus, Hives, Shingles, Herpes and inflammatory conditions generally.



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How to Meet Competition in Retailing

Canadian Expert's Suggestions

By Phil Glanzer.

How is the independent retailer meeting competition most successfully? How can he capitalise on his natural advantages.

Successful merchants do not overlook what is being done in other stores. They do not hesitate to learn lessons from competitors; they learn something from every good store they see.

New competition must be met with new methods. Hundreds of successful independent merchants are doing it. If you are doing it, you know that you can do an even better job. If you are not doing it, you can. Here are some of the retail fundamentals:

Store Salesmanship.

Is your store doing its part of the selling job? Is it selling itself to the public and helping to sell goods? It should begin to sell before the customer walks through the door, and keep on selling.

With plenty of room for customers and clear display of merchandise, your store becomes your master salesman. But it does this only if dressed up for real selling. Women particularly are drawn to an attractive, interesting store—even before they see a price. Make your store sell for you. Here's how:

Interior Layout and Arrangement.

One of the first attractions of a store is its interior layout and arrangement. This can be very simple—wide aisles, low tables, neat shelves, no wires from the ceiling, attractive displays, clear prices.

Have plenty of room in the aisles to lead customers through the store, and keep the floors painted or varnished. Display merchandise on tables neatly arranged in the centre. No tall fixtures—use display tables with as few counters and show cases as possible.

Merchandise Display.

Open display is the big secret of store salesmanship. Every possible inch of floor and wall space should be used for display selling. Women buy with their eyes and hands, and they love to shop. Give them a chance. Goods in sight, on open-top tables, sell faster. They often sell themselves. Tables should not be too high (30 to 36 in.).

Light.

Natural or artificial, you must have it—for interior and windows. Even the best quality merchandise seems poor in a poor light.

It does not pay to economise on light current; in fact, it cannot be done. The dollars in sales you drive away will far exceed the cents you save.

Selected Stock.

Are you going to buy for the one or the many? Will you be influenced by a few particular customers, or will you buy the goods most of the people want most of the time? No retailer has to carry every item suggested to him by a customer or by anyone else. Active demand is the key.

Quality Merchandise.

An opportunity for the independent retailer today is to specialise in quality merchandise. By pushing quality lines, the independent merchant places himself outside of cut-price competition. He buys for value, style and volume-demand—interesting, up-to-date, high-quality goods.

Selected Lines.

Select lines carefully, fill them in promptly and adequately, keep them fresh in styles, colours, sizes. Fewer lines and fuller assortments mean more sales and more satisfied customers, with smaller stocks and greater profits. A record of past sales in your store, together with a vision of future possibilities, gives you a valuable guide to demand, past and future.

Don't have too many price lines. It is easier for a customer to make up her mind from three prices than from seven or eight. Fewer prices mean cleaner and faster moving stock. Sell the slow movers for whatever they will bring, and put the money into "live" stock where it will work for you.

Centralised Buying.

Buying from too many sources is one of the chief weaknesses of independent retailers in meeting competition. They are splitting their buying in so many directions that (a) they have stocked too many lines, (b) their buying expenses have risen, and (c) none of their suppliers are getting enough of their business to feel personal responsibility for their success.

When you centralise your buying, you get complete, adequate stocks with a very much smaller investment. You satisfy customers, yet your average stock remains low. This is the first big result of centralised purchases—quick turnover.

Wholesaler Assistance.

Pick the wholesaler or wholesalers best fitted to serve you. Most wholesalers want to co-operate with you in furnishing your store not only with selected stocks but also with plans for selling. If you tie to your wholesaler you may be sure of sympathetic and intelligent aid in keeping your stocks at a profitable minimum, speeding up turnover and increasing your sales.

Many wholesalers provide retailers with convenient, speedy access to complete merchandise warehouses upon which they may draw when they please and as they please. Quick turnover in retail stores would be impossible without convenient, adequate merchandise reserves.

Advertising and Sales Promotion.

Let the public know about your store. You don't need to spend a lot of money telling them, but keep at it. Persistency pays.

How do you tell them? You tell them with a simple store news, mailed or distributed, special letters, newspaper advertising, window displays.

Nothing helps a store so much as special values. Every week there should be some featured article—the "best buys" in town—attractively displayed and constantly pushed in your selling talk. And advertise, if it is a real smash.

Window Advertising.

The window, not the door, is the entrance to your store. The customer may walk in, but it is the window, nine times out of ten, that pulls. Keep your window clean, orderly, attractive, with clearly marked prices on your goods. And change it frequently.

Mail Advertising.

Here is an example of how one retailer uses mail advertising. First, he has a list of the good customers in his community. Second, he mails out a simple sheet of "Store News," telling them about the merchandise

and attractive prices. Third, he does this every month. And he gets results in sales and profits. Frequently he sends out a special letter when he has an outstanding offer in price.

He doesn't try to reach all of the customers in his territory. He picks out the substantial good-paying customers, and he keeps his store in their minds the year round.

Newspaper.

Newspaper advertising is a vital force in getting people into the store. If the local newspaper really covers your territory and reaches the people who may buy from you, use it. Some simple rules, however: Don't try to tell too much. Make your ad. carry one big impression. Give one selling point the "key" position. Don't crowd, and don't be afraid of white space. Make your advertising simple, sensible and easy to read.

Advertising isn't hard if a merchant simply writes to customers as if he were selling to them face to face. In other words, be natural. Write in a conversational style.

Individual Selling.

Personalised service is one of your greatest opportunities. Every person in your store—the proprietor and every sales person—represents your store to consumers. Every contact of your business with the public is an advertisement for it, whether favourable or unfavourable. Every sales transaction is a test and an opportunity.

There is room, and plenty of room, in this country for alert and progressive independent stores. As the income of the nation increases, and as our standard of living rises, these retailers supply the needs and wants of consumers in a personal way that cannot be duplicated. They have a real interest in the progress of the communities they serve. They have also the opportunity to make themselves social institutions.

Study your community carefully. Adapt your store to the people you serve. You are not standardised or tied to any forms. You should use, to the fullest extent, your intimate knowledge of the needs and wants of your customers. Be sure you have this intimate knowledge—and keep it up to date.

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TRENDS IN PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION

Curriculum.

A great deal of attention is being given to the curriculum by practically every college of pharmacy, and the curricula are greatly improved by the changes made. In most cases the changes were made by the staff as a whole, after careful study of the Blauch-Webster report on "Pharmaceutical Curriculum" and proceedings of the various teachers' seminars and discussion among themselves. Staff members have compared individual course syllabi to eliminate, or at least minimise, duplication. More vital and modern material has been introduced. Considerable improvement in course sequence is evident. In general it can be said that the improved staff situation is reflected in the higher level at which courses are offered.

It is believed that there is ample room for further improvement of the curricula, and also it seems certain that hereby pharmacy faces a challenge. The curriculum must include instruction in each of three natural divisions: (1) Non-scientific courses in general education, (2) mathematics and the basic physical and biological sciences, and (3) courses in the five areas of professional instruction, which areas are pharmaceutical

chemistry, pharmacognosy, pharmacology, pharmacy, and pharmacy administration.

A great many staff members, some college and university administrators, believe it is not feasible to design a four-year curriculum that will show a logical balance among the three natural divisions and among the five areas of professional instruction. Pharmacy Administration may be cited as an area of professional instruction that has, in the opinion of the profession, been neglected.—From "The Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association," April, 1954.

TAKE CARE WHEN USING PARATHION SPRAY

Following the recent deaths of several people using parathion, the Victorian Department of Agriculture again emphasises that care must be taken with this spray. Health Department Regulations provide that special protective clothing must be used by the sprayer, and both he and his employer must know fully the symptoms of poisoning. Symptoms are giddiness, headache, tightness in chest, blurred vision, pin-point pupils, sweating, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, convulsions, semi-coma and coma. Greatly increased salivary and bronchial secretion are common. Persons already suffering from headache or a cold or bronchitis, or gastric upset, should not engage in spraying operation with parathion, since the symptoms of these conditions may mask the early symptoms of poisoning by parathion or render the effects of them more severe.—From "News Bulletin," Department of Agriculture (Victoria), July 20, 1954.

HOW TO TREAT "WOODEN TONGUE" IN CATTLE

Complaints such as "Wooden Tongue" in cattle are always problems in dairying districts, and if spasmodic cases could be treated as soon as they were detected, the wastage of animals could be reduced, says Mr. D. McQueen, Veterinary Officer of the Victorian Department of Agriculture.

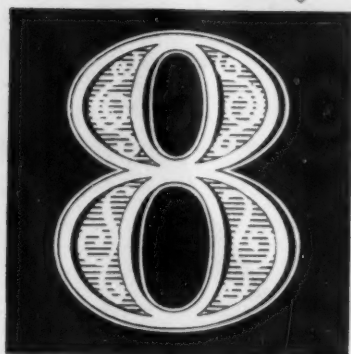
Grass seeds and other foreign bodies which cause slight injuries to the tongue pave the way for entry of the germs. Once these are established, tissues steadily thicken and the area becomes riddled with small abscesses. Small nodules often project from the tongue, throat or other site of the infection.

The first symptom usually is slobbering, and the animal may be unable to eat and chew the cud properly. There may also be a swelling under the jaw. Further inspection inside and around the mouth will probably show where the trouble really lies.

If treated immediately, the chances of recovery are good. 4 oz. of potassium iodide should be dissolved in 1 pint of water and the solution placed in a corked bottle. Drench the animal daily with one-eighth of the solution.

If the cow becomes sick before eight doses are given, wait for a week before giving any more. Even if the full treatment is given, a further one may be needed. Give this after an interval of one week.

Veterinary advice to diagnose the complaint properly may be necessary. Besides the symptoms already stated, the cow may cough and breathe heavily, and lumps may develop on the face or head. Some cases are just abscesses which are best treated by opening, and others resemble T.B. or malignant tumors. If you find the swelling in the jawbone, it is likely to be "lumpy jaw" infection, which usually does not respond to treatment.—From "News Bulletin" No. 518, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, July 6, 1954.



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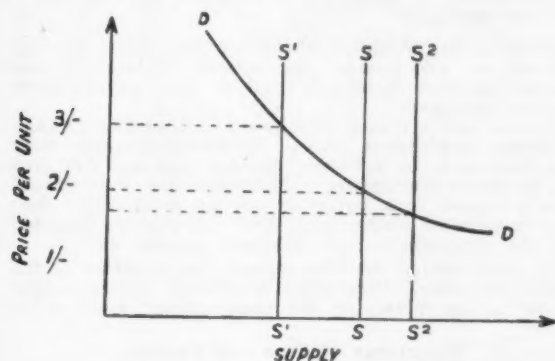
AVAILABLE FROM YOUR WHOLESALERS

Economics of Pharmacy

By H. W. Tomski, B.Com.(Lond.), M.P.S., D.B.A., Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.

No. 6: Supply and Price Mechanism.

So far, demand has been considered in strict isolation. In practice, however, demand is closely linked with supply, because the supply of one market clearly constitutes a demand upon another. The demand for pharmaceutical goods and services, as an example, determines the supply of pharmacies and pharmacists, who subsequently create a demand upon the manufacturer. He in turn calls on his "supplier" for drugs, containers, packing materials, machinery, labour, etc., to satisfy his customer's "demand." It is this continuous inter-relationship between supply and demand which operates one of our most important commercial systems, the price mechanism. Let us assume for a moment that perishable goods have to be sold. Unless the daily supply equals the daily demand, the supplier is likely to face serious loss, or people will soon find that supplies have become exhausted. Consequently, the demands of many potential customers remain unsatisfied. In order to attain equilibrium, the price must be low enough to allow the supplier to dispose of his entire stock and high enough to cut off any demand in excess of a limited supply. The point at which supply and demand are in equilibrium is known as the "equilibrium price." The following diagram may serve to illustrate the working of the price mechanism. The demand schedule of all buyers is represented by the curve DD, and SS denotes a fixed supply. As previously explained, the amount demanded varies with the price of the commodity. The equilibrium price is attained at that point where SS cuts DD (at 2/-). The price will go up to 3/- if the supply is reduced (S'-S'), but it will decrease as soon as more plentiful supplies become available.



Although almost every economist agrees that some kind of mechanism is necessary to restrict demand, some feel that the price mechanism is an extremely wasteful and hazardous device. They point out that changes in taste and fashion bring about corresponding changes in demand, that lack of managerial judgment in anticipation of market changes increases stocks above economic levels and that selling and distribution costs are kept unnecessarily high in relation to the cost of production. Moreover, the economy's production system can easily be thrown out of gear by fluctuating market conditions, leading to long-term unemployment, serious loss of capital and disturbing social and political upheavals. To avoid the impact of the law of supply and demand with all its inherent disadvantages, the

suggestion is put forward that the automatic price mechanism be replaced by some form of comprehensive rationing. Under such a system consumers are to be persuaded or prevented from buying according to their individual wants and their ability to pay. Supplies are allocated instead according to individual needs. Selling prices are fixed by a central planning authority without reference to the individual's valuation. Any such scheme throws a tremendous burden and responsibility on those who have to face the superhuman task of assessing the actual needs of the community at any one time. Admittedly, rationing by the purse is substituted merely by rationing by decree, but the process of rationing is carried out at the expense of sacrificing personal freedom. Individual preferences must be subordinated to a scheme based on standardisation of production and rationalisation of distribution. Few will wish to deny that the supply and demand system is far from perfect. Suppliers of perishable commodities stand to lose more by price fluctuation than owners of more durable goods. Most unfortunately of all, human effort is such a "perishable commodity." A pharmacist who "saved" a bottle of wine more than 20 years ago can still enjoy it today, or he can even sell it at a profit. The same pharmacist, however, will find no ready buyer for some "valuable hours" which he was able to "save" in the dispensary only the day before. The complete inability to store human effort and the dire prospect of an economic recession due to overproduction or misdirection are largely responsible for discrediting the automatic price mechanism as an effective means of limiting demand. Nevertheless, despite its obvious shortcomings, the system has distinct advantages over barter arrangements and is socially to be preferred to any method of rationing yet devised.

Pharmacists in retail are perhaps more concerned with the demand side than with the supply aspect of the question. The forces which determine the price of a commodity (e.g., production costs, improvements in technique, natural and social hazards) are all fully operative in almost every business transaction, although their effects may be counteracted or masked by opposing powerful factors. The existence of price maintenance, the influence of rent control, etc., may distort the picture, but they do not disprove the validity of the law of supply and demand. After all, the law of gravity is not in question just because a plane can rise from a runway of an aerodrome. The law, like all economic laws, expresses a generalisation about tendencies, but pharmacists will find many examples in their everyday practice which bear out the truth of these observations. Closely associated with the problems of supply and demand and the operation of the price mechanism is the controversial question of price maintenance.

A manufacturer who places a product on the market for wide distribution must consider his marketing policy from two different angles. First of all, the margins which he offers to wholesalers and retailers must be attractive and, secondly, the final price to the public must be fixed as low as his costs permit. Some manufacturer may be satisfied with a very small profit in the hope of securing a large volume of turnover, while others charge high prices to limit demand and to ensure that their product is marketed within the luxury range. Whatever policy a manufacturer may wish to adopt he is fundamentally interested in the final price to the consumer and therefore favours price maintenance. Fair Trade Legislation in the United States is based on

the acceptance of this principle, which recognises the right of the manufacturer to fix conditions of sale. But price cutting, it is sometimes argued, is surely not against the interest of manufacturers. Extension of demand will occur when products are sold to the public at a lower price, and the manufacturer will increase his total revenue. He will sell more at the published trade price, while the price cutter merely passes on to the public the economies of distribution. Furthermore, it is considered that manufacturers of branded goods may find themselves at a serious disadvantage during a time of depression. When money gets tight, the public begins to review its set scale of preferences and establishes new demand schedules in the light of lower pay-packets. As a result, turnover in price-maintained products is likely to suffer most. Against these considerations in favour of price cutting, the retailer has an argument at his disposal which more than anything else convinces the manufacturer that price maintenance is as essential to him as it is to the established individual retail distributor and to the customer who prefers continuous service to short-term price advantage. This argument is: substitution. Retailers, losing interest in branded products subject to differential prices, substitute branded cut price goods with own-name preparations. Past experience also reminds manufacturers that price cutting has a demoralising effect upon the public. People tend to lose confidence in products which are being sold in different shops at different price levels. But what about the consumer? Is he likely to gain from price cutting? Would the public be served more efficiently if price maintenance

would be prohibited? The whole question of price maintenance is closely linked with that of monopoly, for frequently price cutting is the first step towards the creation of a monopoly position. There is little doubt that the individual pharmacist can be kept only in steady business by a system of price maintenance. Price cutting confers temporary benefits on the public, but such short-term monetary advantages may be more than counterbalanced by monopolistic tendencies which tend to restrict the choice of the consumer. Those who argue in favour of price cutting stress that price maintenance debars the public from reaping the full benefits of internal economies, and it subsidises consumers furthest from the point of distribution and that it forces competition into channels which customers do not want.

Our present method of distribution is, undoubtedly, an expensive process, but it effectively safeguards the choice of the consumer and prevents destructive and irresponsible short-term trading. Cheaper methods could, no doubt, be evolved and some imposing scheme could be designed which would completely satisfy the planners. Whether the public would be satisfied is, of course, another matter. Human behaviour will always present difficulties to pure theorists in every field of inquiry. Curiously, most people still prefer a piece of juicy Australian beef to the finest collection of many-chained amino-acids. They just know what is good for them and they tend to express their preference, however illogical their choice may appear, to those who claim to have considered all the "facts" but who have completely ignored the "fancies."

The Use and Abuse of Cosmetics

By J. Witton Flynn.

(This article appeared in The Medical Journal of Australia, February 21, 1953, and is reprinted here by permission of the Editor of that journal.)

The beginnings of cosmetology can hardly be less ancient than the beginnings of medicine, for skin blemishes obtrude themselves on the attention in a most obvious way. The amount of space given to grey hair and baldness in the Ebers Papyrus indicates not only that they are not afflictions peculiar to modern man, but that there were the same frenzied and fruitless efforts to escape them as there are today. Remedies are to be found for the removal of moles and to prevent them; to keep away and to banish wrinkles; to give colour to the skin; to prevent hair from falling; to cure baldness; to prevent greyness and to dye hair.

Most of the Egyptian remedies were amazing concoctions, many of them containing nauseous and disgusting animal substances to drive away the demons (scatalogical); but we also find calomine, sulphur, wax, balsam, honey, sea salt, etc. Their use was haphazard, and they had no specific purpose, treatment being more by magic than by the intelligent use of remedies.

Over the centuries the study of cosmetics has become a more exact science, until today we find large firms which maintain permanent research laboratories, constantly improving their many products.

"Cosmetic" comes from the Greek and means to improve beauty.

"Cosmetics" are preparations for beautifying the skin, hair or nails. They may be used either to enhance or to disguise nature.

They can enhance nature by preventing wrinkles, etc., by supplying something missing (for example colour) or by stressing an attractive feature already present.

They can disguise nature by concealing an unsightly

feature, as in the hiding of birth-marks, moles, etc., by "coverspot" and powder applications. It must be remembered that cosmetics, used in this way, deceive but do not cure.

Unless they are used with care and discretion in each instance, they distort nature. Used appropriately, they are invaluable to individual morale, and also can give an aesthetic atmosphere. Whilst denying that beauty can be found in a bottle or jar, we must admit that the ravages of water, wind and sun can be modified by the judicious use of emollient creams, etc.

To some extent the skin reflects the condition of the mind and body. How often is a horse or dog judged fit for a race merely on the sleekness and gloss of his skin?

Importance of Film and Fashion.

The use of cosmetics by women is to impress or attract the opposite sex, to give self-confidence and poise to the wearer, and to impress other women. Advertising and the films stress the importance of cosmetics, establish fashions, and stimulate interest in certain styles.

Take, for example, the "slip" of different coloured hair at present so frequently seen, or the extension of the canthi to give an Oriental appearance. These and similar foibles can be classified under the heading fashionable but foolish.

The Scalp Hair.

The hair, always important and regarded as woman's crowning glory, has been in all ages the subject of much attention. In these days, when hats are com-



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paratively rarely worn, it is of even more importance. Various styles of haircut are adopted to suit faces, moods and mannerisms. Its care and hygiene are largely left to the hairdresser, opportunity and time for these apparently not being possessed by the individual.

There is no doubt that some of the styles are very becoming. But here lies the rub. The hair should be shiny and well groomed and the scalp clean. Unfortunately, many of the "hair-dos" preclude even ordinary hygiene and cleanliness. Rather than lose the "waves" the woman forgoes soap and water.

"Permanent" waves are made either by the hot or the cold method. The hot method can be electric or non-electric, and its only risk is a thermal burn. The cold wave involves the use of chemicals which may cause contact dermatitis.

Hair waving is as old as mankind; only the methods of producing the wave have changed, and all methods depend on the basic principles of preformation and sulphur loss to effect the wave. Alkaline hydrolysing agents are commonly used to help produce sulphur and ammonia loss, while preformation depends on curlers or other mechanical appliances.

Until about 1938 heat was always used, either in electric curlers or in devices employing chemicals which gave heat by an exothermic reaction. About this time some attempts were made to use solutions which did not require the application of heat. These solutions are the forebears of what today we call the "cold wave." At first they contained toxic and unstable substances such as ammonium sulphide. With the discovery of the thioglycollates, however, these toxic substances disappeared from use, and the solutions used at present are free from danger.

Dyeing of hair is often carried out for economic reasons, women with greying hair apparently not being wanted for secretarial or office work. Whether this is real or only imaginary I am not prepared to say. The most efficient dye for grey hair contains paraphenylenediamine, which is not a chemical irritant, but some users eventually become sensitised to it and get dermatitis. Other dyes are apparently the result of fashion trends or the influence of the films. Tinting of hair for individual caprice by hydrogen peroxide, blue rinse, etc., is generally of an ephemeral nature, and seldom does harm.

The Nails.

Paronychia is commonly due to overcare of the nails. Many women force back the eponychium daily, and thus permit germ-laden fluids, such as washing-up water, to penetrate deeply into the nail-fold.

Other people pry beneath the nail-plate, and it was the writer's experience recently to see a case of osteomyelitis of the terminal phalanx caused in this way.

Nail polishes and removers are uncommon causes of dermatitis when one considers that their use is almost universal among the fair sex.

Many deformities and dystrophies of the nails are exceedingly recalcitrant to treatment, and in addition are difficult to hide by cosmetics. The aetiology of these dystrophies is largely unknown, although many are found in association with debility or systemic disease.

Other disorders of the nails, such as the pitting of psoriasis, koilonychia, and fungous infections, are well known, but very difficult to cure. Many nail abnormalities are lessened by superficial X-radiation, although the rationale of this treatment is obscure.

Eyebrows.

Plucking is performed when the individual considers she has an excess of eyebrow hair. This operation is probably not harmful if only a few stray hairs are epilated, but when all are removed except a pencil line, the skin becomes coarse and discoloured from frequent bruising and small haemorrhages, and after

years of such maltreatment bluish pigmentation may occur. When eyebrows are considered too sparse, pencilling is used. This does no harm locally, though it could, and sometimes does, mask a thyroid deficiency.

Eyelashes.

The coarse hairs of the eyelashes apparently have an attraction, and they are accentuated with paint and stroked upwards to give them that "come hither" look.

Eyes.

Drops are used to brighten and liquefy the conjunctivae, giving the "sultry" look of certain film stars.

Hirsuties.

Excess facial and/or body hair is a fairly common complaint among women. In general this condition is of idiopathic or familial origin, although at times it may be found in association with endocrine tumours or abnormalities. The relationship of the facial and general body hair to the hormonal balance is poorly understood.

Excess hairs are best ignored. Otherwise they may be bleached, or, if not too numerous, removed individually by electrolysis. Other methods of removal, such as waxes and shaving, are accused by many people of coarsening the skin and the hair.

The use of thallium, given either internally or externally, to cause epilation is to be condemned. Permanent epilation by radiotherapy should not be performed, as the dose required may give rise to telangiectases and atrophic changes many years later. Of course, temporary epilation of the scalp as practised for tinea capitis or of the beard in sycosis barboe is free of this risk.

Vitamins and Hormones in Cosmetics.

Of recent years numerous products containing vitamins and hormones have appeared on the market, and extravagant claims have been made for their efficacy. Those containing vitamins have no effect. On the other hand, hormones may be readily absorbed through the skin from local applications and subsequently exert their normal systemic action. There is no real evidence that they benefit the skin to which they are applied, but there is the possibility that, if used too freely, they may exert a noticeable and perhaps deleterious effect on other organs.

Common Abuses of Cosmetics.

The application of creams, oils or greasy preparations to already greasy skins may produce comedones and pustules or aggravate an existing acne. Conversely, the over-use of soap and water on a dry skin lacking in natural fat produces an even drier, scaly skin predisposing to chafing and eczematous eruptions.

Unskilful interference with moles and skin growths by non-medical persons is a well-known danger. Through maltreatment scarring may be produced which is worse cosmetically than the original lesion, and there is always the risk of stimulating a malignant melanoma.

Advertising often establishes false claims for sun-protection creams. The trustful acceptance of these claims may give rise to severe burning.

The antigenic potential of substances used in cosmetics is a greatly variable factor. Fortunately, most new cosmetic preparations are skin-tested on large numbers of individuals before being placed on the market, and as a result contact dermatitis is not common. The applications most likely to cause trouble are hair varnishes, depilatories and anti-perspirants.

Finally, we must consider those incidents in which women infringe the commonly-accepted laws of aesthetics. It is not always sensible or attractive for a person, otherwise bucolic, to adopt the sloe eye and "hair-do" of the Oriental or the brazen features of the Jezebel. Yet this foolish tampering of natural features is seen every day, the abuse in this case being not so much against the subject as against the unfortunate observer who, after all, deserves some mention in a discussion on cosmetics.

The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson.

Members of all State Associations will be sorry to hear that our Federal President, Miss Freda Smalley, is in hospital, having just undergone a serious operation. I know all will join with me in expressing sympathy to Miss Smalley on her very sudden illness, and wishing her a speedy and complete recovery.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA.

Our monthly general meeting was held at the College of Pharmacy on October 7, at 8 p.m., when the President, Miss Caird, welcomed the members and introduced our guest speaker, Colonel Sutton, Director of the "Marathon" Spastic Children's Centre.

Commencing his talk on the care and training of spastic children, Colonel Sutton said the Spastic Children's Society was formed in 1948. Cerebral palsy was only recognised as such about 20 years ago. The tragedy in the past was that all spastic children were classed as mentally deficient, whereas 85% of children suffering from cerebral palsy are not mentally deficient, some of them being quite brilliant, and having the highest degree of intelligence. Colonel Sutton stressed the importance of spastic children being given treatment and training at the earliest possible age, as improvement is heartbreakingly slow, and the sooner training is commenced the greater the hope of partial, if not complete, recovery, and of the child being able to take its place in the world as an independent citizen. At the spastic centres children are in the care of trained masseurs, speech therapists and teachers, all of whom are highly qualified, and who must have a great love for and understanding of spastic children, with unlimited patience to make a success of their work. Parents are also shown how to care for their children, and so assist the centres in their work. The children are all encouraged to help themselves, and are treated no differently from normal children—they are taught to play games within their limitations, and have all sorts of hobbies.

Colonel Sutton said the time must shortly come when the Government will subsidise the spastic centres. At present they are being run solely by public subscription and with the help of the Children's Hospital and the Education Department, who provide trained teaching staff.

In conclusion, Colonel Sutton showed two most interesting films, both produced in America, on the training and care of the spastic children. He explained that exactly the same procedure was followed in Australia at the various spastic centres. The second film, entitled "The First Step," illustrated the treatment and care over the long period, from a cerebral palsied child's first examination and attendance at the centre, when he could not even sit up, to the great moment when he took his first step unaided.

In proposing the vote of thanks to Colonel Sutton, Mrs. Burt, one of our members, spoke very feelingly of the work of the "Marathon" Spastic Centre and the tremendous amount of work Colonel Sutton does for it. Mrs. Burt's own small son is now attending a normal school after being a patient at "Marathon" for some years. As a result of a severe illness when a baby, he developed cerebral palsy, and several doctors gave him no hope of ever being able to walk or talk. However, due largely to the staff at "Marathon," he has been taught to overcome all the difficulties, and is now a normal 10-year-old. This has been the case of so many children who have attended spastic centres, who, without the care and attention they have been able to give, would have been crippled for life.

This most interesting evening concluded with supper in the museum.

On September 23 Miss Smalley, Federal President; Miss Caird, Victorian President; and Miss Anderson represented the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association at the annual dinner of the Geelong Chemists' Association at Geelong.

Two theatre parties to "The White Carnation" and "The Chocolate Soldier" have been held during the month, proceeds to go to the Flying Doctor Service.

At our next meeting, to be held at the College on November 4 our guest speaker will be Miss Thelma Jarrett, secretary of the Good Neighbour Council.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The October meeting, held in the Pharmaceutical Society rooms in Science House, was well attended, and was opened by our President, Miss Mavis Sweeney, who cordially welcomed all new members.

Messages of sympathy were sent to the relatives of the late Messrs. Lewis Cohen and J. Shineberg.

After business had been completed, we were very happy to welcome Dr. Jean Palmer, of the Rachael Foster Hospital, as guest speaker.

Dr. Palmer gave a most informative talk on Cardiac Surgery, explaining the different heart conditions which could be selected for surgical treatment. She traced the history of cardiac diseases, distinguishing between acquired and congenital heart disease, and described those heart diseases which surgery could cure and those which were relieved. Lastly, she described the treatment of a heart case from the first consultation, and gave brief descriptions of the instruments used in diagnosis.

After some questions had been answered, supper was served, during which a vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Palmer for an extremely interesting and instructive talk. The meeting was then concluded.

During the month a committee meeting was held to plan the coming year's activities, which include a yachting picnic, theatre parties and a ball in June.

Our Christmas Party will be held in the Starlight Room of the Hotel Australia on December 8. Mrs. Campbell, FW1791, requests that all subscriptions be sent to her prior to that date.

WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The committee meeting was held on October 5, at the home of Mr. K. V. Read, Leadbrook.

Routine business was dealt with, and plans for the Christmas Party to be held on December 21 were discussed.

Best wishes are extended to all students for their examinations in November, particularly to those who are associate members of our Association, namely, Denise Henrie, Lorraine Gotts, Joan Nicholson, Nancy Cooper, Margaret Evans and Joy Hammond.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS OF TASMANIA.

The fifth annual meeting of the Association was held on September 21 at the home of Miss M. Andrews, retiring President (Brailands Court, South Hobart). The Treasurer's report was read by Miss Andrews, due

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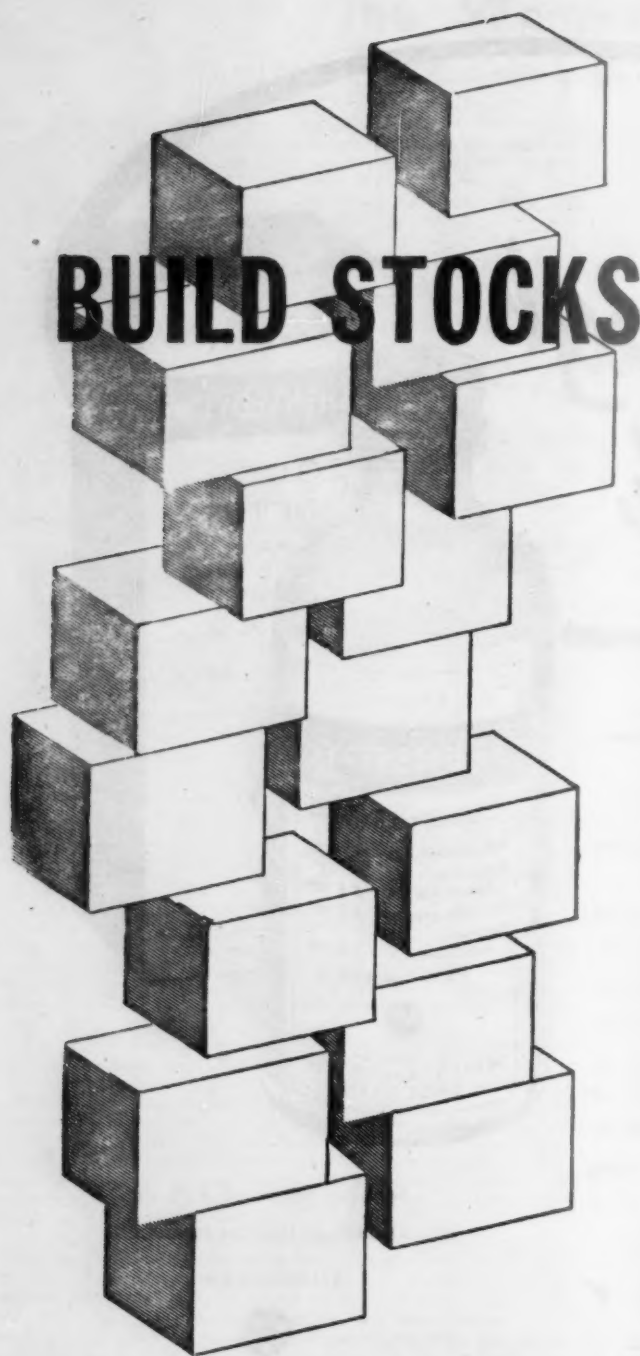
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to unavoidable absence of Mrs. Bennett. The President also gave a report on activities of the association over the year.

The election of office-bearers took place and all retiring officers did not seek re-election, for various reasons. (Believe Miss Andrews is bound for England shortly!)

Those elected were:

President: Miss M. Williams.

Secretary: Miss M. Blunt.

Treasurer: Mrs. Hilary Cleland.

The Committee to consist of all qualified members.

The Students' Liaison Officer: Decided that the Secretary of the Students' Association, Miss M. Pundon, would delegate a member to come to general and committee meetings and report proceedings to the Students' Association.

As there was business of general nature to be discussed, a short general meeting was held after the annual meeting. A letter was received from Mrs. Usherwood, the Yardley consultant and demonstrator, who was unable to attend the meeting, but invited members to some of her public lectures.

Congratulations are extended to Mrs. M. Hill, of New Norfolk, on the safe arrival of her infant.

We were very pleased to welcome to our meeting Miss Jolliffe, who has now retired from Pharmacy work.

The President then introduced Miss Dorothy Croft, who has been away from Hobart on an extended tour of New Zealand. Her travels included many parts of both North and South Islands, and the highlight of the evening was the screening of several coloured slides of the places she had visited.

We then enjoyed a tasty supper and informal chat which conclude most of our meetings.

The President thanked Miss Croft for her entertaining evening, which we had thoroughly enjoyed.

A GUIDE FOR PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT BY PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

The code recently adopted by the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. is reprinted hereunder.

The primary obligation of a pharmacist is to supervise and control the procurement, preparation, storage and distribution of drugs, medical supplies and poisonous substances to ensure maximum safety, efficiency and economy in the public interest.

The practice of pharmacy requires knowledge, skill and integrity; therefore the State laws restrict its practice to persons with special training and qualifications.

Each pharmacist must not only play his part in giving an efficient, reliable and adequate service, but also avoid acting in any way which will impair confidence in and respect for pharmacists as a body.

The Pharmacist and His Relation to the Public.

1. In every pharmacy the public is entitled to expect a polite, honest and efficient service; that all goods shall be true to label and as otherwise represented, and that all contracts shall be faithfully executed.

2. The pharmacist shall maintain a high standard of technical knowledge and skill.

3. The pharmacist shall not promote the sale of products worthless for the purposes for which they are intended, and shall at all times endeavour to protect the public from the improper use of drugs.

4. Both the external and internal appearance of the premises shall be dignified and reflect the professional character of pharmacy.

5. The pharmacist shall conform to the law in regard to his legal duties under Food and Drug, Dangerous Drug, Poison and Pharmacy legislation and such other enactments which affect the profession.

The Pharmacist and His Relation to the Medical Practitioner.

6. The complementary relationship of medical practitioner and pharmacist calls for a readiness at all times on the part of the pharmacist to co-operate with the medical practitioner in all matters of joint concern.

7. Prescriptions shall not be discussed with patients or others in such a manner as to impair confidence in the prescriber.

8. The pharmacist shall dispense prescriptions carefully and accurately, using correct pharmaceutical skill and procedure. He shall not substitute articles or ingredients in a prescription except in cases of obvious error or in an emergency. The authority of the prescriber shall be obtained wherever possible.

9. The pharmacist shall not be a party to the giving or receiving of cypher prescriptions or commissions nor to the obtaining of preferential recommendation in respect to the dispensing of prescriptions.

10. The pharmacist shall not usurp the functions of the medical practitioner; in particular he shall not hold himself as qualified or competent to diagnose.

The Pharmacist and His Relation to Fellow Pharmacists.

11. The pharmacist shall be willing to co-operate with his colleagues in all matters affecting the welfare of pharmacy, and to assist them with information or advice.

12. A pharmacist shall do nothing to cast doubt upon the ability or integrity of his fellow pharmacists.

13. The pharmacist shall not lend his support or his name to the promotion of objectionable or unworthy products.

14. The dispensing of medicines shall not be advertised, provided that terms such as "pharmacist," "pharmaceutical chemist," "dispensing chemist," "pharmacy," "dispensary" may be used on the facia or other appropriate position on a pharmacy, on labels or stationery, in telephone and other directories, or in other similar circumstances. The term "consulting chemist" or any other term which may be construed to mean that a medical consulting service is available shall not be used.

15. The pharmacist shall comply with any special ruling of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. to protect the professional standards and reputation of the practice of pharmacy.

TEN YEARS OF STREPTOMYCIN

Ten years after the discovery of streptomycin in 1944, the tenth anniversary of the drug was celebrated at Rutgers University with the dedication of a new Institute of Microbiology, costing more than \$3,500,000, and made possible by royalties from the manufacture of streptomycin. Dr. Selman A. Waksman, winner of the Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology in 1952 for his discovery of this drug, and first Director of the new Institute, discovered streptomycin in an obscure and crowded laboratory at Rutgers. After the product had been marketed and had been proven an important contribution to medicine, Dr. Waksman assigned 80 per cent. of the royalties on the drug to the Rutgers Research and Endowment Foundation.

Morris Fishbein, writing in Postgraduate Medicine for June, said: "The effectiveness of streptomycin against tuberculosis has been fully demonstrated, and the most spectacular results have been obtained in its use against miliary tuberculosis, tuberculosis meningitis, and laryngeal, bone and joint tuberculosis. Recent reports indicate greatest usefulness when treatment also includes para aminosalicylic acid and various forms of isonicotinic acid hydrazide. The supplementary use of these compounds lowers the toxicity of streptomycin and retards the development of resistance to the drug."

"The production of streptomycin is now in excess of \$100,000,000 annually. In the United States during 1953 nine companies produced between 15 and 20 million grams a month."—"Drug and Cosmetic Industry," July, 1954.

New Books

Bentley's Text Book of Pharmaceutics. Sixth Edition, 1954. Revised by H. Davis and collaborators, XIII, 1078 pp. (Bailliere, Tindall and Cox, London.) English price, 42/-.

This well-known text broadly follows the pattern of the previous edition. It has been revised as a result of the 1953 edition of the B.P., and also as a result of changes in the examination syllabus. Dr. Davis says: "The book is now intended to meet the syllabus in Pharmaceutics for the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying Examination."

Mr. C. L. Sargent is responsible for the section entitled "Pharmaceutical Processes and Plant," also a new chapter on the appliances for and the presentation of medical gases.

The historical section (Part I) includes now a reference to the International Pharmacopoeia and its functions.

Part II has been regrouped under the title Physico-Chemical Principles, which includes added information on crystal structure, enzymes and the ionisation of emulgents; together with a considerably expanded treatment of chromatography. Rather more than half a chapter of new material on "ion exchange compounds" has been added.

Dr. M. W. Partridge has again prepared Part III on pharmaceutical manufacturing, now called "Pharmaceutical Processes and Plant."

Part IV (Dispensing) now includes at the beginning the data on weights, measures and pharmaceutical calculations.

The Pharmaceutical Microbiology section has been extended to cover a greater number of more recent antibiotics. There is also a concise chapter on Blood Products and Plasma Substitutes in Part VII, which deals with Pharmaceutical Preparations.

The book gains considerably by the regrouping of Part II, and by other successful attempts at rearrangement and expansion. As in previous editions, it is the consistent and sound development of Bentley that impresses. The revisions have made it a mature text. It has never lost touch with the general practice of pharmacy.

One hesitates to suggest a larger book, but additional material on the prediction of incompatibility would have been welcome to the man in business. Expansion could also be suggested on "emulsified bases for external use," and perhaps on "preservatives for ophthalmic vehicles." Both these topics give opportunity for skill in compounding, affording much scope but some difficulty in general practice today.

The statement on p. 701—"Eye drops should be sterile . . ."—is bound to cause much discussion. This statement is perhaps the most contentious addition to the book. The American recommendations on sterility for eye-drops (which Bentley is apparently following) have been influenced by the work of Theodore and Feinstein. Whether this is too drastic a recommendation for all extemporaneously prepared eye-drops remains to be seen. Economic considerations on such an issue are of little importance, but there are many practical difficulties to these informed conclusions.

"Sterile eye-drops" could well be the scherzo storm-scene of Bentley's Sixth Edition. But after the storm there will be that tranquil feeling of praise for a notable pharmaceutical achievement.

Students, practitioners of all classes, should have the latest copy of and should enjoy their Bentley. To all pharmacists, then—take it from here.—(N.C.M.)

Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

PLASMA VOLUME EXPANDERS

Sir,—The doubts of the Director of the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service in Victoria as regards the safety and efficiency of Dextran will have been removed by the recent report of the experience of its use in Korea. This appeared in "The Medical Journal of Australia," March 13, 1954, page 410, as a special article, "Notes on Traumatic Surgery in Korea." Here are some excerpts:—

"Dextran 6% has no toxic properties, and is as effective as plasma or albumin in the immediate restoration of blood volume and blood pressure.

"If the blood volume deficit is less than 25%, this can be corrected with one of the plasma substitutes. The more severely wounded men are maintained with Dextran throughout the line of evacuation to the surgical centre where blood is used. Dextran is also used as a resuscitative agent during surgery and post operatively.

"Dextran and gelatin are the plasma expanders most used in Korea. When blood is available in limited quantities the use of both blood and Dextran has proved to be a useful adjunct to therapy."

Victoria's good record in freedom from hepatitis following serum would be more reassuring if it were not so unique. In New South Wales the Director of the Red Cross Transfusion Service in Sydney reported in 1950 an incidence of one case in every forty who received serum.

The Queensland Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service circularised members of the B.M.A. in that State on June 3, 1950, and stated: "Homologous Serum Hepatitis following intravenous transfusions of blood or serum has been known to occur in every country where intravenous therapy is practised."

The "Preliminary Communication" quoted by Dr. Morris of the reduction of the incidence of serum hepatitis following room temperature storage of small-pool serum ("Lancet," 1, 1954, page 1332) still does not restore the complete confidence in the safety of serum, which is necessary in view of the unfortunate history of attempts to sterilise this material.

From the standpoint of the public health, it is necessary to replace with a safe material wherever possible any product which carries any risk of infection by the virus.

In both America and Australia the virus of serum hepatitis has become established in the population as a result of what we now know to have been faulty techniques and practices. The virus in Australia, fortunately, is not so widely disseminated as it is in America. Hepatitis following transfusion of whole blood in Australia is rare, whereas in America the incidence is high enough to be a serious problem.

There is no means of identifying accurately the blood donor who is a "carrier" of the virus, nor is there any means of sterilising blood. Our best hope of saving ourselves from America's plight is to cease the use of the replaceable serum until its safety can be proved to be 100%. Blood transfusion safety will then remain at its present level in Australia.

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- ★ JUNIOR PINEAPPLE RICE PUDDING

Medical Association," January 9, 1954, page 146, to which Dr. Morris refers, is an only too graphic description of the tragedy of errors which brought about the association of pooled plasma and homologous serum hepatitis. It cannot be seen anywhere in the article, where it "emphasises the desirability of continuing serum production." On the contrary, the article sums up in its last paragraph: "It is suggested that Dextran and other synthetic plasma volume expanders be used for the treatment of shock until blood is available."

This leading article has an interesting comment to make on serum fractionation, which has recently been instituted in Australia. Referring to the prevention of poliomyelitis: "The ultimate demand for gamma globulin will depend on the development of virus vaccines. Should these develop the fractionation programme may have little clinical usefulness except in the management of certain abnormalities in coagulation." These carry the risk of hepatitis, the article further states. As the globulin method of prevention of poliomyelitis has not been proved to be successful, and as virus vaccine production in Australia is in process of development, the justification for the fractionation programme may be difficult to establish in Australia.

As one of those in Australia whose daily work involves the preparation and use of intravenous fluids, I try to make the best and safest use of the materials available. I am sufficiently convinced of the safety and efficiency of Dextran to be prepared to pay for the cost out of my own pocket, as it is not on the list of "life-saving drugs."

Yours, etc.,

A MEDICAL MEMBER OF THE
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND.
Brisbane, October 5, 1954.

TESTING OF P.M.S. PRESCRIPTIONS

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a paragraph headed "Testing of P.M.S. Prescriptions" on page 691 of the issue of your journal published on July 30, 1954.

Arrangements have been made between the Director-General of Health (Dr. A. J. Metcalfe) and my department for a drug section to be set up in the Commonwealth Laboratory, Melbourne, to analyse drugs and prescriptions for the Department of Health. This section is not yet in operation, and the analytical results to which you refer have been obtained elsewhere.

Because of my connection with this matter and my title of Commonwealth Analyst, I consider that those who read the paragraph previously referred to will think that it applies to reports and analyses emanating from the Commonwealth Laboratory. It is realised that this was not your intention, and I merely bring the matter to your notice.—Yours, etc.,

L. N. Macleod,

Commonwealth Analyst.

Commonwealth Laboratory, Department of Trade and Customs, 415-7 Flinders lane, Melbourne, C.1.
October 21, 1954.

RE N.S.W. PHARMACY BOARD ELECTIONS

Sir,—In the August, 1954, issue of "A.J.P." (page 826) appears a letter from John P. Bridge, Belfield, N.S.W., relative to the above matter.

This Sub-branch wishes to make it known to your readers that it dissociates itself entirely from the subject. We have never at any time taken an interest in the elections and at no time has any correspondence been entered into between this Sub-branch and the N.S.W. Branch of the Guild in regard to the above elections.

Yours, etc.,

R. E. WELLADSEN,

Hon. Secretary,

N.S.W. Chemists' Sub-Branch.

Legal

CHEMIST FINED FOR BREACHES OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND PHARMACY REGULATIONS

On October 14 Francis Gough Bateman, chemist, of Toora, Victoria, was charged at the Toora Court with having failed to record in his Dangerous Drug Register all transactions of Dangerous Drugs, and of failing to keep a balance which showed the balance of stock on hand, of having failed to cancel Dangerous Drug prescriptions, of failing to cancel Specified Drug prescriptions, all of which are required by the Dangerous Drug Regulations under the Poisons Act, and of failing to stamp, endorse, date and initial prescriptions dispensed by him, as required by the Pharmacy Regulations under the Medical Act.

Evidence was given by the Pharmacy Board's Inspector that an inspection was made on January 11, 1954, and that some items in the Dangerous Drug Register had not been entered up for some time, and that no records had been made since early in November. Evidence was given showing discrepancies between the last balance in the Register and actual stock checked at the pharmacy. Some items were not recorded, while some stock showed surpluses and others showed deficiencies.

Prescriptions taken from the pharmacy at the time of inspection for Specified and Dangerous Drugs had not been stamped, cancelled or endorsed, as required by the regulations.

Under cross-examination, the Board's inspector agreed that Bateman had only taken over the pharmacy some 12 months ago, and apparently at the time when he had taken over it would appear that things were somewhat behind. A complete stocktaking had been made by Mr. Bateman after taking over in January, 1953, but records had not been kept fully since that date. He agreed that there was no suggestion of illicit trading, and it could have been caused by laxity and pressure of business, since the chemist at Foster had been ill for some time, and had died just prior to inspection. It was stated by counsel for Mr. Baker that only he and his wife worked at the pharmacy, and that during the summer things had been busy, and that Mr. Bateman entered up the prescriptions in bulk lots at the end of every couple of months or so.

The magistrate, in convicting Mr. Bateman, who pleaded guilty on all charges, said that he considered the charges very serious, particularly as Mr. Bateman had qualified in 1935, and should be conversant with the legal requirements. He said: "It is not long from the time when it is entered up monthly or quarterly to the time when it gets into a chaotic state, and is then not entered up at all. In such a case supervision and checking is then impossible, and laxness can mean temptation to any other person employed, or who has access to drugs in the pharmacy." He said: "I have taken into account that other persons were not employed at this pharmacy. If they had been, penalties which I propose to impose would have been heavier."

On the charge of failing to record Dangerous Drug transactions Mr. Bateman was fined £10. On the charge of failing to keep a balance of Dangerous Drugs he was fined £10. On the charges of failing to cancel Specified and Dangerous Drug prescriptions Mr. Bateman was fined £7 on each charge, and with failing to endorse the prescriptions he was fined £5. £3/5/6 costs were allowed to the Board on each charge.

Mr. S. Hogg, instructed by Pearcey & Ivey, appeared for the Pharmacy Board.

Student Activities

N.U.P.S.A. ANNUAL CONGRESS.

Although the main activities for 1954 are over, there is one sub-committee which has been extremely active with plans and ideas for the biggest of them all—CONGRESS. Under the Chairmanship of John Burns, N.U.P.S.A. Vice-President, the committee has enthusiastically been mapping out the programme for the fortnight from January 16-30, 1955. So don't forget to ask your boss NOW for your holidays between those dates.

During the first week at Victor, the Council Meeting will be held, and consequently not many definite arrangements have been made, but a dance and a bar-becue will be "certs."

Suggested outings are:

1. A trip to Goolwa, there to hire a launch and proceed via Goolwa barrage to Murray Mouth—an all-day trip.
2. Visits to the surf at Chilton Rocks.
3. A hike to the Bluff (to the top!) and to Petrel Cove.
4. A visit to Port Elliot.
5. A rowing trip on the Hindmarsh River (somebody bring the Bandaid!).
6. Visit to Flagstaff Hill to see the view (homesick Victorians can see their home State from here on a clear day).
7. Tennis, of course, and golf if it's not too hot.
8. We hope the horse tram will still be there and can include a walk round Granite Island.
9. Etc., etc., etc.

If we can fit that in a week, then we'll be doing very well.

The second week, to be spent in Adelaide, provided the committee with a chance to plan all sorts of wonderful outings, but owing to the fact that Interstaters will have to leave on Friday night's express, we had to limit ourselves somewhat. The following functions are, however, quite definite.

1. A tour of the University. We hope that the Pharmacy and Botany Departments will be open for inspection, and the Refectory for refreshments.
2. An informal dance, either at Mount Osmond Country Club or at Waterfall Gully.
3. A trip to Glenelg—to swim (and see the jetty, of course!).
4. A tour of Fauldings new factory.
5. An all-day trip up through the Barossa Valley, including a picnic lunch. We hope to be able to see over one of the big vineyards and breweries in the district.

6. A barbecue on West Beach.
 7. A monster farewell dinner, possibly at the South Australian Hotel.
- This programme allows time for other excursions, which will be planned privately.

As Interstaters will be billeted with Adelaide students, it's up to us as hosts to see that they are given a holiday that they will always remember. Suggestions for other outings were:

1. A day at Christies Beach or Moana.
2. A trip to Mount Lofty Summit to see the lights of Adelaide.
3. A visit to Loftia Park, in the Adelaide Hills, where there are tennis courts and a swimming pool.

As you can see from the ideas outlined above, this Congress promises to be a truly memorable occasion,

but the most amazing part of it all is that it's only going to cost you £4/4/-. Yearly reps have Application Forms and further information, so get one from your rep NOW. You'll be sorry if you don't!

N.U.P.S.A. MEETING WITH FEDERAL GUILD.

On October 26, Miss Annette Simmons (N.U.P.S.A. Secretary), Miss Margaret Purdon and Mr. Lex McArthur were the guests of the Federal Council of the Guild for a discussion on Student Matters. The discussion was based on the recent Survey of Apprenticeship Conditions conducted by N.U.P.S.A. The results of this survey, which are to be forwarded to the various State Senior Pharmacy Organisations, are of great interest and will be published as further statistics come to hand. However, it seems certain that the Guild will make every effort to improve relationships between apprentice and Master Chemist.

Further discussion was held on the point of trying to obtain Commonwealth Scholarships (Science-Pharmacy), as is now the case with certain other courses such as Arts and Law, and Science and Engineering. The Guild has promised its full support in this enterprise.

It is to be hoped that this type of meeting between apprentice and Master Pharmacist will be continued, as it must be remembered that the apprentice of today is the Master Pharmacist of tomorrow.

As we go to press, examinations loom in the near future for many students. We take this opportunity in wishing them every success in their forthcoming "trials."

Our congratulations go to T.P.S.A. Vice-President, Brian Shirrefs, who recently won the H. H. Pearce Essay Prize for his essay on Stilboestrol.

A.U.P.S.A.

Visit to Fauldings.—On August 30, second-year students made a visit to F. H. Fauldings Torrensire factory. We were met by three guides, who each took a party of about 10 students and conducted them over the various sections.

Christmas Dance.—It is hoped again to hold our annual Christmas dance complete with Father Christmas and decorated tree. Definite arrangements will be made as soon as the November exams. are completed.

TASMANIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

This month's meeting of the Students' Association was held at the home of Mr. A. Jacobs. The attendance was good and several matters of importance were settled in this order:

1. A letter was received from the Lady Pharmacists' Association, and it was suggested that the Students' Association should have a member on the committee of this body. The proposition was discussed by those present, but, bearing several points in mind (in particular these, that because of the small numbers there was essentially, in Tasmania, a fairly close relationship between these two bodies, the Students' Association had as a rule several members at meetings of the Lady Pharmacists, and, finally, there appeared such a dearth of items of common concern) it was decided not to accept the offer. Accordingly no representative was elected.

2. A financial report was given by the Treasurer, Miss A. Wilks, showing that the association was in a particularly sound financial condition, due to the success of the dance and to the capable manner in which Miss Wilks had handled the financial affairs of the association.

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The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, October 30, 1954.

3. The next Annual Congress was discussed. We hope to have a better representation in 1955 from this State.

4. A letter from the Secretary of the Society was read, this being in reply to the letter to the society regarding "Swot vacation." It is hoped to be able to achieve some definite agreement on this matter before the December examinations.

5. It is hoped to hold several social functions before the end of the year, firstly, a dance about December 12, this being decided on in opposition to several members' feelings on the matter, the main objection being that a considerable amount of financial support for the last dance came from Master Pharmacists, and it was unreasonable to expect them again to be so generous such a short time later. The second function planned is an Annual Dinner, to be held at a suitable hotel. This would be an innovation—and, it is hoped, a successful one.

Not much news of late—everyone is starting to get worried by the proximity of examinations!

V.P.S.A.

Once again exams are close, and students' eyes are getting that tired look about them. However, with some students, thoughts of good times ahead are keeping them going. Many are looking forward to Congress. For those who are not able to get their holidays for Congress, consolation may be gained from the Final Ball, which is to be held at the Dorchester on Monday, December 6.

The P.S.S.C. intends to hold a Dance on Friday, December 3, at the College, to wind up a year's work there properly.

Third year still as active as ever, and first year, following in the former's footsteps, are arranging independent picnics to the beach. Third year's will be at Torquay on Sunday, December 5.

Well, that's all for now. I've got some exams to pass too!!
—R. L. McArthur.

PRICE-CUTTING

Chemists in certain parts of the London area are seriously affected by the price-cutting of P.A.T.A. goods which has recently developed in their districts. The most disturbing feature of the position is that, although these price-cutting traders are named in the P.A.T.A. Stop List, and should not therefore receive supplies of P.A.T.A. goods from either manufacturers or wholesalers, their stocks of many of them are ample and appear to be replenished without difficulty. The P.A.T.A. Council have this matter of price-cutting under constant review, and are most concerned about it, and have taken steps to bring the facts to the notice of manufacturers and wholesale distributors, who have been asked to intensify their co-operation in dealing with it.

In addition to other possible sources of supply there is reason to believe that some retail chemists may, wittingly or unwittingly, be assisting the cutters. In pre-war days the P.A.T.A. had frequent occasions to place on the Stop List chemists who were found to be supplying price-cutters or their agents with P.A.T.A. goods. They hope that the necessity of taking similar action will not recur. The P.A.T.A. Council does, however, deem it desirable to warn retailers to avoid all dealings with persons who attempt to obtain P.A.T.A. goods either at a discount price or by offering a commission for procuring the goods for them. Such persons, whatever plausible explanation they may put forward, are usually price-cutters or agents for price-cutters, and the goods they obtain are likely to be sold at cut prices, to the detriment of the legitimate trade. Chemists who have any information regarding activities of this kind are requested to report the matter to the P.A.T.A. Office. Any such information will be treated as confidential.

Extract from "The P.A.T.A. Quarterly Record," July, 1954.

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, October 8, 1954.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

The outstanding event of the past month has been the British Pharmaceutical Conference, which was held at Oxford under the Chairmanship of Dr. H. Davis, C.B.E. About 40 visitors from abroad were present, representing 11 countries. The Australian contingent included Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Nolan and the Misses W. L. Atkinson, G. Bethell, E. J. Strang and W. E. Whitten. Mr. W. M. Sunley and Miss N. B. Gillingham, of New Zealand, were also present.

The Conference followed the traditional programme, with an opening address by the Chairman, various sessions where science papers were read and discussed, a symposium science session, this year on tablets, and a Branch Representatives meeting. On the social side there were excursions for the ladies, a banquet, a ball and, more unusually, a theatre visit to the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, where the play was "Romeo and Juliet."

Taking Stock.

The Oxford Conference might be regarded as a time of taking stock of the pharmacy after six years of the National Health Service. The Chairman's address, as readers already know, was given over to this subject and the Branch Representatives' Conference discussed three papers on "Developments and Changes in Pharmaceutical Practice in Post-War Years." These papers dealt with pharmacy in industrial practice, in the hospitals and the retail side. Mr. John H. Ramsay, F.P.S., Managing Director of T. & H. Smith Ltd., submitted the paper on the manufacturing side. After reviewing price fluctuations, technical developments, the recommendations of various Government committees and their effect on research work, Mr. Ramsay said that the question of where the pharmacist fitted in to the manufacturing side was worthy of attention. The pharmaceutical chemist, especially where he has a background of good practical training, is looked upon by the manufacturer as an extremely useful person, depending upon where his bent lies. He is acceptable in the control laboratory, process and manufacturing laboratory, in charge of the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons department and among the executives. The manufacturing side, in fact, holds out good prospects for the individual who brings the right attitude of mind to the job. In the field of research, however, the tendency is to compose the spearhead at least of persons with B.Sc., Ph.D. degrees, chiefly because of the specialised nature of the work.

The discussion on hospital pharmacy was opened by Mr. A. Sterling Chief Pharmacist, St. George's Hospital, London, who said that broadly great developments had taken place in the technical and administrative fields of hospital pharmacy. There had been a decrease in the total volume and range of stock mixtures and a reduction in extemporaneous dispensing. The prescribing of drugs in the metric system had become more popular and hospital pharmacopoeias were not so prominent. The increased use and range of parenteral injections had led to the establishment of sterile products laboratories in many hospitals. These were often sufficiently large to merit being placed under the charge of a senior pharmacist.

The retail practice discussion was initiated by Mr. D. W. Hudson, a member of the Society's Council and of the Executive of the National Pharmaceutical Union.

Changes, he said, could be put into three main groups, those brought about by scientific progress, those resulting from legislation and those influenced by economic conditions. In the 1932 Pharmacopoeia 200 of the 579 items could be prepared in the pharmacy without any analytical control and a further 20 where facilities for volumetric or gravimetric analysis were available. In the 1953 edition, however, only 127 could be prepared out of a total of 741 items. Six of these 127 required the Therapeutic Substances Act Licence, and more than half of the remainder called for analytical control. They could not be produced in the pharmacy at the basic price paid for N.H.S. materials. Scientific progress had brought about processes of manufacture and established standards which could only be attained by the individual pharmacist at an excessive cost. The changes might be summarised in the following manner:

(1) A rapid and permanent change from entirely or partly private and partly N.H.I. dispensing practice to a more or less totally N.H.S. dispensing practice with a corresponding increase in prescription numbers. (In entirely private dispensing businesses the number of private prescriptions still remaining has fallen steadily since July, 1948, by about 60%.)

(2) A general overall decline in pharmaceutical counter-sales with a corresponding reduction in credit sales. (In addition to the fact that many household remedies are now obtained on N.H.S. forms, the establishment of local authority clinics distributing free medicaments and foods has had an appreciable effect in some districts.)

(3) A rapid increase in proprietary dispensing resulting in the necessity of carrying much larger stocks, requiring a heavy capital outlay and involving a much more serious risk of financial loss.

(4) Increased Formulary prescribing, resulting in a vastly reduced number of compounded preparations with a corresponding reduction of the fees earned

CHANGES IN ROUTINE DISPENSING PRACTICE.

Drug Tariff Class	1947-8	1953
Mixtures, etc.	38.39	25.22
Tablets, capsules, etc.	23.14	18.73
Lotions, etc.	2.75	3.28
Ointments, etc.	5.38	3.94
Linctuses, etc.	3.72	4.91
Emulsions, etc.	No estimate	5.94
Proprietarys	6.74	26.99
Appliances (Part IV Schedule)	7.37	6.70
All other classes	12.51	4.29

In the more comprehensive and larger dispensing establishments the changes have been even more marked.

(1) Although private dispensing has not been entirely superseded, it has been substantially reduced, the average reduction being between 50 and 75%. This has brought its own complications, because in businesses of this size and kind it is still necessary to keep the two sections more or less separated if for no other reasons than those of accountancy and record purposes.

(2) The general recession of pharmaceutical sales is common to both kinds of business, but in the large comprehensive establishment, nursing home, institutions and hospitals accounts have disappeared altogether. The provision of home-nursing facilities by the local authorities has also had an effect (for the most part hospital accounts only remain open to "meet convenience" or for maintenance of equipment).

(3) The changes in prescribing habits and in the nature of the cases receiving domiciliary treatment are much more marked in this kind of business than any other. Formulary prescribing for both private and N.H.S. patients has increased to such an extent that the individual preparation of each mixture would be quite impossible; bulk preparation daily in a depart-

ment set aside for this purpose is the only satisfactory solution. The complex dispensing operations are becoming less and less frequent as prescribing becomes more and more routine.

(4) Private appliance business has followed almost the same pattern as private dispensing. In five years it has receded by almost the same amount (50 to 60%). The change over to supply under N.H.S. has resulted in substantial stocks either not being allowable on N.H.S. forms or being of a quality which now involves loss if supplied at the contract prices. It is more than doubtful if a proper standard of service can be maintained at a profit even when N.H.S. specification appliances are supplied.

(5) Changes in the source of supply of drugs and medicaments as a result of the more frequent hospitalisation of cases previously treated at home or in private nursing homes are most marked. Examination of 100,000 N.H.S. prescriptions recently dispensed indicates four perfusions requiring extemporaneous dispensing, 11 batches of ampoules, 42 multiple-dose injections, local anaesthetics, etc. The ratio of preparations, other than mixtures, demanding a special extemporaneous fee, is now only just over 3%, whereas in private dispensing practice nearly 15% would have fallen into this category.

(6) An even more significant drop is exhibited in preparations requiring a T.S.A. licence. The wholesale production of stable suspensions and the ease of preparation of solutions of antibiotics at the time of injection has rendered a licence for this class of work almost unnecessary unless other work is to be carried out in the aseptic department. It would appear appropriate for the responsible authority to re-examine this legislation in the light of modern dispensing requirements. The original Act was obviously never framed for this purpose.

Mr. Hudson concluded by saying:

In my opinion the following conclusions may be drawn from this summary of events in the post-war years. Equilibrium has not yet been reached in retail pharmaceutical practice. Private dispensing will continue to decline for some few years to come. The overall dispensing demands of the country are now permanently established, and, apart from years of epidemic, will remain at their present level. Apart from residential changes the potential of each dispensing establishment will remain reasonably constant. The staff requirement, stock and capital investment will not seriously alter unless influenced nationally or internationally. The income derived from professional work will also remain fairly consistent unless influenced similarly.

The retail sales section of a pharmacy remains a necessary and desirable part of the pharmaceutical service. The increased volume of dispensing has not removed the necessity for the traditional combination of profession and business which characterises the relationship of pharmacists in general practice with the public. There are numerous classes of goods which pharmacists alone are competent to handle or on which to give advice. This position should be recognised and encouraged. The National Health Service has, if anything, demonstrated that the sales side of the average pharmacy can be conducted in such a way as to augment and enhance the professional side rather than detract from it, to the mutual benefit of all.

Of the training of post-war pharmacists certain conclusions can also be drawn. Too much importance is being attached, in both training and examination, to methods of aseptic technique which constitute an infinitesimal part of the average pharmacist's work, to the detriment of other subjects which tend to fit the graduate for the responsibility of general practice. Whereas the fundamental training necessary to equip the student for any branch of pharmacy is good and

The average Chemist sells 183 packets of Sanitary Napkins every month

(13 Times a Year)

The Nielsen Index shows that the average chemist has 183 customers who come into his store every month to buy Napkins. But that's not all . . . they are there *in his shop* and can be persuaded to buy all the other household items they might otherwise buy elsewhere. This potential business is too good to miss and one

way you can be sure of this extra custom is to make "serve yourself" displays of Kotex on your shelves and *on your counters*. Make it easier for women to buy Kotex at your store than anywhere else. Once you get this customer you're sure she will be back at least 13 times a year!

Kotex Belts
outsell all others —
by 3½ to 1

Here's extra business. Kotex Belts outsell all others. Make sure you're carrying the full range. Don't miss a Sale and don't let an unsatisfied customer go elsewhere.



**DISPLAY KOTEX AND
KOTEX BELTS TOGETHER —
FOR BIGGER,
REGULAR SALES!**



**Easy-to-buy displays
increase Sales**

Tests in this country and in America and England show that women prefer the shop where they can buy Kotex napkins easily. Much of the Kotex increased Sales in this country (17% increase against 12% other brands) have been brought about by making Kotex easier to buy, by increased advertising and by the fact that more and more women are becoming aware that far superior Kotex costs no more.

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satisfactory, few appear to have more than an elementary knowledge of medical prescriptions or dispensary procedure. The student intending to enter general practice should be encouraged to seek every opportunity of becoming familiar with the many problems which it presents. Those who are successful in securing some experience in a pharmacy throughout their entire academic training are much more adaptable than those who have not had such experience.

The revolution in medicine and in pharmaceutical technology which has occurred with such rapidity in the past ten years has accentuated the need for specialisation in pharmacy. Ample evidence has been produced during this period to show that this development is both necessary and urgent, and an early opportunity should be sought to ascertain how best this could be secured. When this is done, the claims of general practice should not be overlooked.

The Relief of Pain.

This year's meeting of the British Association was also held at Oxford, and a member of the Society's Council, Professor A. D. Macdonald, was president of the Physiology Section. In his presidential address he said that at a time when chemotherapy was making one spectacular advance after another, it was still important to remember how much of medicine was concerned with the treatment of symptoms. The relief of pain would, of course, follow the cure of the disease, but that might be slow while the pain was urgent and the aetiology still obscure. Analgesics could be defined as drugs which reduced or relieved the sensation of pain without producing loss of consciousness or parallel depression of other senses. Thus, general anaesthetics, while used at times, as in labour, for escape from pain, were not true analgesics nor were they desirable in the everyday treatment of pain.

Pethidine was of established value in relieving the pain of labour, and this might be related to its spasmolytic action. A recent series of 800 cases had been reviewed by the committee, on which he had served, set up by the Medical Research Council. This committee had concerned itself largely with the development of a suitable inhaler for the administration of trichloroethylene in a concentration of 0.4 to 0.6%, and several such instruments had been developed. The committee had concluded: (1) That trichloroethylene was to be preferred to nitrous oxide for use by midwives if administered from suitable and carefully maintained inhalers; (2) that these inhalers could be used together with pethidine, without increasing the risks in either mother or child, except that the labour might be prolonged.

Much interest had been taken in phenylbutazone in the relief of rheumatic and arthritic pain. The drug had a bad reputation for causing leucopenia or worse, but sometimes that appeared to have been due to its combination with other drugs which could affect the bone marrow. It seemed clear that it acted as a long-lasting analgesic rather than as a drug which affected the cause of the disease. With methylpentynol, another recent introduction, no analgesic action was produced by ordinary doses. Its main advantage was that its narcotic action was slight and brief, yet it was claimed to have remarkable effects in restoring morale and maintaining confidence.

Most new analgesics, whether related to morphine or not, had been introduced as "free from morphine's tendencies to produce tolerance and addiction." None had seriously stood up to critical tests of such claims—perhaps it was too much to expect.

The advances in the analgesic field in the past 20 years were full of hope and promise, concluded Professor Macdonald, and whether an approximately ideal drug could be provided by the acetylated alcohols,

corresponding to the ketones of the amidone group, by some other derivatives or in some quite different way, it would surely be found in due course.

Dispensing Costs Investigation.

During the present month almost 1100 businesses are being asked to complete a questionnaire on the cost of maintaining a dispensing service. Many of the details required can be obtained from the books of account normally used, but for four weeks the selected contractors should indicate how each hour is spent. A special form is provided which divides the month into 10-minute periods for the normal opening hours. As far as can be ascertained, only about 50% of the private contractors agreed at first to provide this information, but under pressure from the National Pharmaceutical Union this percentage is rising. It is understood that the enquiry will be carried out irrespective of the number who reply.

Poisoning by Glycerin and Borax.

An unusual case of poisoning was recorded during September, when an inquest on a six-weeks-old baby showed that he had died from boron poisoning through the administration of glycerin and borax for thrush. The mother stated that she had noticed a number of blisters round the baby's mouth which she took to be thrush. She had smothered them with glycerin and borax, as she had used this remedy for four other children. The post-mortem examination showed the presence of boron in the intestinal contents, blood and urine. A report from the North-Eastern Forensic Science Laboratory stated that the glycerin and borax was found to contain about 12% of borax, and a sample of baby powder, which was also submitted for examination, to contain about 5% of boric acid.

Giving evidence, Dr. T. D. S. Holliday, consultant pathologist, Chester Hospital Area, said that the child must have consumed quite a lot of the glycerin and borax. There had been cases of poisoning resulting from application of boric acid in some form. He considered its use old-fashioned, but until recently it had been thought by the medical profession to be harmless. It was now established to be dangerous and a poor antiseptic. It was known by children's doctors to be harmful, but was not thought to be harmful by the medical profession as a whole. As modern knowledge had shown, it was relatively useless and harmful, and he thought the medical authorities should get it erased from the British Pharmacopoeia.

The coroner said that the mother had been carrying out a very common practice, believed to be correct in many circles. Recording a verdict of death by misadventure, he added: "This enquiry has raised important questions affecting the use of medicaments other than under a doctor's prescription, and it may well be the source of investigation by those authorities concerned with infant welfare."

Phenol Instead of Milk.

Another unusual case of poisoning took place in hospital when an elderly woman patient died as a result of drinking a solution of phenol in mistake for milk. A solution containing the disinfectant had been placed beside the patient's bed and alongside the mug a feeding cup of milk. It was said on behalf of the hospital that it was necessary to find some device which protected both the patient and the nurse. Phenol had been used only after due consideration, but the hospital was constantly considering the position. Professor Webster suggested that a non-phenolic disinfectant might be used. The coroner, recording a verdict of accidental death, said: "This was a pure accident and one which will be avoided in hospitals in future. The authorities are giving serious consideration to stopping this happening again."

Market Report

London, October 8, 1954.

The past four weeks have been rather busier on the drug market, although many of the enquiries have been for commodities from the Far East, especially for essential oils, which are in poor supply. London dock workers are on strike, and this has also stimulated some consumers to order earlier than usual.

Aniseed oil continues to rise, and is now worth 17/- per lb., both spot and forward. These rates are more than double those ruling at the beginning of the year.

Chinese peppermint has gone up by a further 4/6 per lb. to 27/6.

The menthol position is very difficult; there are buyers at 34/- per lb. for Chinese, duty paid, but sellers seek fully 35/-, and at present users are unwilling to pay this latter figure.

Citronella has eased slightly, with forward rates at 10/3 per lb. for Formosan and 11/3 for Javanese. Some Ceylon citronella oil has been sold at 10/- per lb. on the spot.

The other interesting feature in oils has been the news from France that the lavender crop is small. Prices have not been firmly fixed, but there are rumours of anything from 60/- to 100/- per lb.

Palmarosa is dearer at 60/- per lb. and lemongrass at 15/6.

As a consequence of the typhoons around the Japanese coast, reports have been received that agar prospects are poor. This news, however, has had little effect on the spot value, which is around 16/9 per lb.

Gum acacia has been moving upwards, with clean Kordofan sorts now worth 145/- per cwt. for immediate delivery and 138/- for November shipment. The better grades of tragacanth also are dearer, with first quality, select ribbon, at £115-£120 per cwt., and second quality at £87-£90.

Gum benzoin is scarce, with practically no Siam almonds on offer.

Spot prices for last year's cascara bark have been reduced to 270/- per cwt., duty paid, following quotations of 220/- per cwt. for this year's bark in the U.S. Nicaraguan ipecacuanha has fluctuated between 65/- and 67/6 per lb., with shippers' rates at 60/-.

Ergot is 16/6 per lb., c.i.f., and 18/- on the spot. Cape aloes remain very scarce; prime quality, if available, would be worth 250/- per cwt. and is 220/- at origin.

Spices have shown a considerable activity. Turmeric is 160/- per cwt. for Madras finger and shippers ask up to 190/-.

Cloves have jumped to 5/2 per lb., but quotations from Zanzibar have not gone above 3/8 per lb.

Cinnamon is in better supply, with quillings at 3/2 per lb., after having touched 3/7.

Cardamoms are 14/- per lb. for Aleppi greens. Two important changes have taken place in chemicals.

Glycerin is down by 24/- per cwt. to 296/6 per cwt. in 14-lb. tins. The basic rate is 260/-, in 10-cwt. drums, for quantities of 25 tons and upwards.

Potassium iodide is lower by 9d. per lb. at 11/10 per lb. in cwt. quantities, with 7-lb. lots at 15/- per lb.

Prices for a number of alkaloids have been varied. Atropine is now 31/3 per oz. and the sulphate 26/3.

Homatropine also is dearer at 57/3 per oz. and the hydrobromide at 39/9.

Hyoscine hydrobromide has been reduced to 74/3 per oz. and hyoscyamine sulphate to 34/3 per oz.

Physostigmine is much dearer on account of the high price of calabar beans. The alkaloid is now 207/-, the salicylate 163/6 and the sulphate 185/- per oz.

Trade Notes

Martin & Co. (Surgical) Pty. Ltd. wishes to announce to the Pharmaceutical Profession that it has purchased modern showroom and warehouse premises at 382-382A Pacific Highway, Crow's Nest, N.S.W. At the new address ample provision will be available for expansion, and the management have announced their desire to continue to serve the medical and druggists' sundries requirements of the Pharmaceutical Profession and wholesale trade.

SANDOZ INDEX.

H. H. Buckley & Co. Pty. Ltd., sole Australasian distributor for Sandoz Ltd., Basle, has advised that it has a limited number of spare copies of the Sandoz Index. Any chemist who would like a copy may obtain one by writing to the above company at No. 4 Wentworth avenue, Sydney.

NEW CALPON PACK.

Calmic Ltd. announces the availability of new 500-tab. dispensing packs for the trade, which should help pharmacists to make up various size scripts from the medical profession.

These new dispensing packs will retail at 60/-, and are available to the trade for 40/-.

WASHINGTON H. SOUL: BONUS SHARE ISSUE.

Net profit of Washington H. Soul Pattinson and Co. Ltd., Sydney, chemists, at £127,307 (plus excess tax of £22,034 written back) for year ended July 31, 1954, is an increase of £13,948.

Result is after unstated tax and £25,817 depreciation (up £6800).

Unchanged ordinary dividend of 15% (for the 12th successive year) takes £69,458, reserve gains £57,849.

A one-for-two bonus issue will be made to shareholders as at January 10, 1955, raising paid capital to £694,575.

"PORTEX."

"Portex" Medicated Plastic Skin is once again available in all States of the Commonwealth through all wholesalers.

The period October 15 to December 31, 1954, will be a selling campaign, during which period a bonus issue of two free tubes per dozen ordered will be supplied, and advertising and circulars will assist this campaign during the period ending December 31, and follow on into 1955.

The wholesale price is 2/- per tube, and the retail price 3/-. All retail chemists were notified by circular during the month of this bonus offer.

WILLIAM PEARCE & CO. PTY. LTD.

Messrs. Luitpold Werke, of Munich, manufacturers of pharmaceutical products, are planning to re-enter the Australian market. Planning for an extensive propaganda and advertising campaign is already complete, and the trade will shortly be informed of its exact nature and extent.

Mr. H. J. Ridley, for many years Grand Secretary of the G.U.O.O.F., has been appointed Australian representative for Luitpold Werke, and his firm, Ethical Agencies Company, will handle all matters affecting marketing in Australia for the manufacturers."

Distribution has been placed in the hands of William Pearce & Co. Pty. Ltd., of Sydney. Detailed arrangements for distribution throughout Australia will be announced shortly.

EVANS MEDICAL'S OVERSEAS DIRECTOR IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. H. Ashley Mason, B.A. (Cantab), the Director responsible for all overseas operations of the parent Company, and a Director of many subsidiaries, including Evans Medical Australia (Pty.) Ltd., arrived in Sydney on October 26.

Mr. Mason left the United Kingdom on October 2 and visited several countries, including New Zealand, before arriving here. His arrival in Australia completes a tour of the Company's markets throughout the world, carried out in the last few years.

Mr. Mason is a prominent figure in the British Pharmaceutical industry. He is a member of the Council of the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, and a past chairman of Division D (the Export Section of the Association).



Mr. H. Ashley Mason.

T. & H. SMITH LTD.

Booklet on Santonin.

We have received from T. & H. Smith Ltd., of Edinburgh, a copy of its well-documented and informative booklet, "Santonin," published recently, dealing with its use in the treatment of human worm infestations.

The introduction states that probably one-third of the human race is afflicted with round-worms. In brief space, the booklet discusses the life cycle of the round-worm; pathological effects of ascariasis; history and chemistry of Santonin and efficacy of Santonin therapy, together with dosage and mode of action, and a comparison of Santonin with other anthelmintics. Use of Santonin in the treatment of other worm infestations is also indicated.

Copies of the booklet may be obtained (free of charge) from the company's agents: Geo. T. Winter Pty. Ltd., 58 Hardware street, Melbourne, or Watts, Winter Pty. Ltd., 16-20 Bridge street, Sydney.

DEATH OF GLAXO FOUNDER.

Mr. Alec Nathan, founder of Glaxo, and the company's former chairman, died in London on October 18.

Born in Wellington, New Zealand, in 1872, Mr. Nathan was the sixth son of Joseph Edward Nathan, a pioneer of the Dominion.

A student at Lincoln Agricultural College, University of New Zealand, Mr. Alec Nathan took up farming before entering the family business in charge of milk drying operations.

He went to England in 1908 to develop the use of dried milk as an infant food. Within a few years the English company that he founded began to prosper. Mr. Nathan became chairman of the company in 1927 and held that office until his retirement in 1945.

During this period he saw Glaxo Laboratories grow into an influential pharmaceutical group with interests throughout the British Commonwealth.

He is survived by his wife and three children, to whom our sympathy is extended.

IPESANDRINE SYRUP SANDOZ.

H. H. Buckley & Co. Pty. Ltd., Australasian distributor for Sandoz Ltd., Basle, Switzerland, announces the introduction of "Ipesandrine Syrup," a new expectorant-sedative cough syrup for the treatment of irritant and inflammatory conditions of the respiratory tract.

Formula: Each fluid ounce (28.5 ml.) contains:
Complex of Opium Alkaloids* . . . 10.8 mg. (1/4 gr.)
Emetine hydrochloride 2.2 mg. (1/20 gr.)
Ephedrine hydrochloride 16.2 mg. (1/4 gr.)
Alcohol 2 ml. (30 minims)
Balsam Tolu—Cherry Laurel Water.

*The chemically pure hydrochlorides of morphine, codeine, papaverine, narcotine and narceine in controlled proportions adjusted by weight.

Ipesandrine Syrup is now available for dispensing purposes in bottles of 200 ml., the list price being 12/- each.

We are informed that active propaganda measures are being taken amongst members of the medical profession and hospitals.

EARLY POSTING OF CHRISTMAS MAIL MATTER.

Christmas time means a vast amount of additional work for the Post Office. During the two weeks before Christmas more than twice the usual number of postal articles are handled. The Postal Department has intimated that mutual benefits could be derived from observing the following points:

- Separate large postings into bundles containing articles for city, suburban, county and interstate addresses, and hand them in at a post office rather than post in letter receivers.
- Arrange for catalogues, calendars and advertising matter to be posted as early as possible in December, but not later than December 13.
- When possible, post commercial mail matter early in the day and as far as practicable at least two hours before closing time.
- Address postal articles fully and clearly, pack and wrap them adequately, and ensure that the correct postage is prepaid.
- Post progressively throughout the day.

PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE.

The 15 cards issued for the month of September, 1954, dealt with the following products:

A : 85	Anthical Lotion.
B : 55	Elixir Bromo-Valerian (Kirby).
C : 87	Coravit.
C : 88	Croto Creme.
D : 63	Dimethylane.
I : 14	Elixir Insomnol.
H : 24	Hypertensan.
M : 49	Mycardol.
M : 50	Mestrone.
N : 43	Natalins.
N : 44	Neutrephylline.
R : 17	Rubiguent.
S : 56	Serpasil.
S : 57	Sodium Salicylate Enseals.
T : 50	Trinsicon.

The cards to be issued shortly for the month of October will deal with the following products:

C : 89	Collax.
C : 90	Cardigen.
C : 91	Coryzomed.
E : 45	Ergodryl Capsules.
E : 46	Ethidyne.
G : 13	Glysinol.
I : 15	Isophane Insulin.
I : 16	Insulin, Lente.
I : 17	Insulin, Semi Lente.
I : 18	Insulin, Ultra Lente.
M : 51	Myciguent.

O : 16 Oblivon.
P : 118 Phensedyl.
R : 18 Regaspirin.
R : 19 Raudixin.

Subscriptions (£3/3/-) to the P.P. Card Service for 1954 may be commenced at any time. Cards back to January, 1954, will be sent on receipt of order, accompanied by cheque, addressed to: The Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 360 Swanston street, Melbourne.

We regret that the cards of earlier years—1951, 1952 and 1953—are now out of print.

UPJOHN OF ENGLAND LTD.

We note with interest the visit from Upjohn of England Ltd. of Mr. Edward Barrett, who has come to Australia to explore ways and means of making available to the Australian medical profession the products of Upjohn research and development.

Mr. Barrett's visit to Australia has been made possible because of the establishment in Great Britain of a subsidiary of the Upjohn Company, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, U.S.A. Until the establishment of the British Company, there were many areas of the world suffering from various degrees of dollar starvation, where Upjohn could not place their range of preparations in any appreciable quantities. Until now the paradoxical situation has obtained that a pharmaceutical company with one of the largest research organisations in the world has not been able to make the fruits of its work available in large sectors of the globe, but just as soon as Upjohn of England was well under way it was felt desirable that Australia in particular should be able to utilise the developments of the Upjohn organisation via its house in Great Britain.

Mr. Barrett has spent considerable time in Australia, and has finally appointed Cox, Findlayson & Co. Ltd., of 472 Harris street, Sydney, as exclusive agents for the Upjohn Company. This Company is already active in placing a completely new range of specialised pharmaceutical products before Australian doctors and initiating clinical trials in many centres in the Continent.

Lines available immediately are Cortef Brand of Hydrocortisone, available in tablets and ointments. Also Micygent Brand of Neomycin Ointment.

Mr. D. B. Willmott has been appointed the Australian Sales Manager for Cox, Findlayson & Co. Ltd., and Messrs. F. Collings and L. S. Dymond have been appointed the New South Wales and Victorian representatives respectively for the Upjohn Division.

Detailing has commenced, and full details of Upjohn products are available from the agents.

Founded in 1886 by Dr. Upjohn to make friable pills, the Upjohn Company is still controlled by the Upjohn family, and Chairman of the Board is Dr. E. G. Upjohn. From pill manufacture the Company has progressed to an organisation which, the agents inform us, numbers among its achievements the first standardised preparation of digitalis, the first standardisation of cod-liver oil, the first standardised cortical extract, and, more recently, the first successful micro-biological synthesis of cortisone and hydrocortisone.

VYKMIN SEALED IN FOIL.

Scott & Browne (Australasia) Ltd. is using climate-proof gold foil pocket packaging for the new Vykmín vitamin capsules.

The decision to hermetically seal Vykmín Capsules in individual pockets of foil (each holding a daily dose of two capsules) was not made lightly, as the cost is greater than other forms of packaging, but this method obviates any danger of mould growth resulting from softening of the gelatin capsule, and guarantees full therapeutic effectiveness right up to the moment of use.

Other forms of wrapping have been proved to be un-

satisfactory under sub-tropical conditions, such as prevail in some parts of Australia.

During recent years penicillin tablets have been packed in foil for sale in the Far East. These tablets are particularly susceptible to moisture, and if moisture permeates the pack then the tablet is very soon reduced to paste.



Showing the gold foil package used for sealing each dose of Vykmín vitamin capsules in individual pockets, which gives added protection to the product up to time of use.

The foil pack, so satisfactory for penicillin, was experimented with for Vykmín. No one was certain how the capsules would behave in foil. In December, 1953, tests were commenced in laboratories in England, and under actual conditions in Australia, Malaya, Pakistan and Borneo. The foil pack proved to be satisfactory in every way, as the capsules remained firm and the vitamin content constant under all conditions.

FAULDING RECEPTION TO LONDON MANAGER.

On the night of September 19, over 250 members of the warehouse and laboratory staff of F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. attended a reception given by the company in Adelaide in honour of Mr. G. B. Kilgour, the company's London Manager.

Mr. A. F. Scammell, Chairman and Managing Director, introduced Mr. Kilgour and made a presentation to him on behalf of the company. In his speech Mr. Scammell stressed how well Mr. Kilgour had served the company for many years and pointed out some of the difficulties attached to buying and negotiating for a market 12,000 miles away—a market which owed much to the high quality of the raw material purchased by Mr. Kilgour in England and the Continent.

Mr. Scammell also extended a welcome to several Faulding executives from interstate who were present: Mr. W. F. Scammell, Assistant General Manager of Faulding, Sydney; Mr. E. Sellwood, from Sydney; Mr. J. Smith, from Melbourne; and Messrs. R. Hill and R. Ellis, from Perth.

In his speech Mr. Kilgour, after thanking the company for its presentation, recounted many interesting experiences in England and the Continent. Mr. Kilgour also stated how pleased he was to see the good fellowship that existed between management and employees in the Faulding establishment. Very few of the companies he knew had such a high percentage of staff with 25 years or more of continuous service to the company.

Mr. Kilgour's speech was warmly applauded and the evening continued with dancing, entertainment and supper until shortly after 11 o'clock.

"Malnutrition can exist on 3 square meals daily"



Physicians and specialists are becoming increasingly concerned at the high incidence of vitamin-deficiency cases in Australia. Despite the average three meals a day taken by most people, deficiency-diseases are prevalent. A survey by the Institute of Anatomy in Canberra states that 10% of the Australian population lives on an unbalanced diet.

This deficiency is primarily due to lack of balanced meals. Children tend to eat too many sweets and show Vitamin B deficiency.

Teenagers have inadequate breakfasts. When the prices of fruit are high, all age groups tend to show Vitamin C deficiencies.

VYKMIN VITAMIN MINERAL Combined Multiple Complex CAPSULES supply 8 Vitamins and 4 Minerals. They can be prescribed whenever Vitamin-Mineral deficiency exists.

VYKMIN (Combined Multiple Complex) VITAMIN MINERAL CAPSULES

Vykmin Capsules supply balanced amounts of the 8 Vitamins and 4 Minerals needed as a daily requirement of each average individual when taken as an adjunct to a normal daily diet. They supply the *balance* so necessary to today's diet. They help correct vitamin deficiency and produce a general toning up of the system and a sense of well being. Vykmin are produced under scientific supervision and they meet the requirements as recommended by the B.M.A. in the U.K. and other world eminent authorities.

Vykmin

and are now available from—
SCOTT & BOWNE (AUSTRALASIA) LIMITED
Cnr. Riley & Devonshire Sts., Sydney, N.S.W.
FOR SALE THROUGH CHEMISTS ONLY

The daily dosage of 2 Vykmin Capsules supplies 8 Vitamins and 4 Minerals

RED CAPSULES:

Vitamin A	5,000 I.U.
Vitamin D	750 I.U.
Vitamin E	1.25 mgs.

BLACK CAPSULES:

Vitamin B1	333 I.U.
Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)	1 mg.
Vitamin B6	0.1 mg.
Vitamin C	300 I.U.
Vitamin PP (Nicotinamide)	10 mgs.
Iron	17.3 mgs.
Phosphorus	15.2 mgs.
Calcium	30.4 mgs.
Manganese	0.5 mg.



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Your little goldmine can be the 3-tier Wrigley Display Stand when you keep it on the front of your counter.



Why is the 3-tier stand such a goldmine? For a start Wrigley's Chewing Gum is world famous and every Australian man, woman and child knows the product. Another reason you keep on selling more and more Wrigley's Chewing Gum every year is that we reach your customers with stronger advertising every year. We keep that little goldmine working for you. Right now Wrigley's sponsor 3 big radio programmes nationally over 63 stations, plus reminder ads in 258 metropolitan and rural newspapers plus posters in 1,016 trams and buses.



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★ You're on a pay load that keeps on paying when you put and keep Wrigley's 3-tier stand on the front of your counter.

E20

Commonwealth and State News

COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Marshall Stedman (2nd Military District) has been appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Reserve Citizen Military Forces as from August 25, 1954.

Lieutenant J. K. Little has been appointed Temporary Captain in the R.A.A.M.C. as from July 23, 1954.

The appointment of **Flying Officer H. C. B. Barnes** (129830) is terminated from January 15, 1954.

Notifications of the above were published in the Commonwealth Gazette, October 21, 1954.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS.

Checking Canberra Chemists' Accounts.

Mr. J. R. Fraser, in the House of Representatives on September 8, asked if the Minister of Health would reconsider the system of handling in Canberra the accounts of Canberra chemists for Pharmaceutical Benefits. He asserted that until a month previously accounts were promptly paid, but as a result of transferring of the accounts to Sydney, delay had been caused.

The Minister of Health, Sir Earle Page, said he would make inquiries and advise the member.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS.

An advance note contained in circular No. 5 from the Commonwealth Health Department states that the following forms of unit or items will be deleted from the List of Benefits as from December 1, 1954. Details of the amendments to be made to the Table of Prices will be included in the December 1 Amendments to the Table.

First Schedule.

Item No.	Item Name	Form of Unit
17	Bismuth Salicylate, Oily Injection of	50 c.c. bottle
26	Chiniofon	0.5 G. tab.
40	Digitoxin	1/100 gr. hypo. tab.
82	Hyposcine Hydrobromide	1/50 gr. hypo. tab.
97	Mepacrine Methanesulphonate, Injection of	Complete item
119	Pamaquin	0.018 G. tab. 0.036 G. tab.
181	Tetanus Anti-toxin	5000 I.U. (1950) amp.

ALLEGED CURE FOR BALDNESS.

Question in House of Representatives.

Mr. J. R. Fraser (15/9/54): I ask the Minister for Health whether any investigation has been undertaken in Australia to test the qualities of a new British drug called Ronicol? If no investigation has been made, will the Minister, in the interests of some honourable members and Ministers, and numbers of Australian men, initiate research to test overseas claims that the drug has achieved remarkable results in the treatment of baldness?

Sir Earle Page: I know of no investigation that has been made in regard to baldness, but I know of investi-

gations that have been made into the curative effects of the drug in other respects. Its claims will be examined by the appropriate body—the Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee set up by this Government.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL BENEFIT ORGANISATIONS.

Question in House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives on September 8 the Minister of Health, Sir Earle Page, replying to a question by Mr. Cramer, said he had given instructions to the various insurance organisations that the Government was much more anxious to have them pay claims rapidly than to furnish the Government with statistics. However, they had been able to obtain a fairly exact indication of the growth of the organisations and the extent of their membership from records of payments of Commonwealth Benefits.

In the quarter April to July the number of services paid for was between 400% and 500% above the level of the last quarter of the last calendar year. The services provided by one organisation increased by approximately 1000%. At the rate at which progress was being made it was obvious that during the current year approximately one million services would be paid for by the organisations and by the Commonwealth.

VITAMIN REQUIREMENTS OF SHEEP.

Vitamin A supplements can be very valuable when given to sheep in the right circumstances. However, reports indicate that graziers may be wasting time and money on Vitamin A treatment of their sheep in circumstances where it can be of no value.

C.S.I.R.O. has therefore prepared the following general recommendations, based on present knowledge, for the treatment of sheep with Vitamin A supplements.

Vitamin A (or carotene which the animal converts into Vitamin A) is necessary if sheep are to reproduce. It is also necessary to maintain normal health and well-being in adult sheep, and to maintain normal appetite and for growth and other functions in younger animals.

Natural Sources of Vitamin A.

All green fodders, natural pastures, improved pastures and green-feed crops such as lucerne, oats, wheat, millet, etc., are rich in carotene (pro-Vitamin A), which is converted by the animal to Vitamin A and stored in the liver and other fat depots in the body.

These reserves of Vitamin A are drawn on by the animal as the need arises and, under normal conditions, can tide over a fairly lengthy period of feeding on carotene-deficient diets.

Dry standing roughage contains relatively little carotene. Conserved fodder, such as hay, contains variable quantities.

During hay-making, considerable destruction of carotene can occur, and even after two or three days' exposure to the sun, 80% or more of the original carotene content of crops cut for hay may be destroyed.

When weather conditions are bad for hay-making and the material is exposed for a lengthy period before baling and stacking, further destruction of carotene will take place. Therefore, the carotene content of fodder conserved under bad conditions may be negligible.

COMMONWEALTH (Continued)

Destruction continues even after baling and stacking. Old hay which has been stored for, say, a year or more probably contains very little carotene.

The colour of hay is a reasonable guide to its carotene content. Freshly conserved, green, leafy hay usually contains moderate quantities.

All grains and cereal by-products, with the exception of yellow maize, contain negligible quantities of carotene.

General Recommendations for Treatment of Sheep With Vitamin A Supplements.

Rams. If rams are not getting any green feed it may be advisable to dose with about one million International Units of Vitamin A six to eight weeks before joining with the ewes. Rams suffering from Vitamin A deficiency may show degeneration of spermatozoa and a large decrease in sperm numbers.

Lambs. If lambs are dropped in a drought and they and their dams have to exist on dry feed—either as standing dry roughage or as concentrates and poor-quality hay—it may be desirable to drench each lamb with approximately 500,000 International Units of Vitamin A at marking, or soon after.

Weaners. Lambs dropped and weaned during a drought may benefit from a drench of, say, 500,000 International Units of Vitamin A.

Ewes. Adult ewes are not likely to benefit from treatment with a Vitamin A supplement except under very severe conditions rarely experienced in practice.

If ewes are mated whilst on dry feed, and receive no green feed throughout pregnancy, lambs may be produced which are weak or dead at birth. However, experiments have shown that the normal Vitamin A reserves of the animal appear to be adequate to suffice for one lambing. In the rather unlikely event of re-mating and carrying through a second pregnancy on dry rations, serious losses of lambs can occur.

Dry Sheep. Mature, dry sheep should be able to survive a long drought period without Vitamin A supplements, provided other nutritional conditions are satisfactory.

Dosage Rates. Co-operative experiments carried out by C.S.I.R.O. and the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture have shown that where Vitamin A supplements have proved beneficial, administration of one large dose, in the quantities recommended above, may suffice for some months. Thus, for example, weaners approximately nine months old at the time of treatment with 500,000 International Units of Vitamin A, have still shown the beneficial effect of this seven months later.

Form of Vitamin A Concentrates. Experimental evidence indicates that the relative effectiveness of Vitamin A concentrates depends upon the form in which they are administered. Oils are least effective, emulsions are intermediate and water soluble preparations are the most effective. Evidence for this rests mainly on work carried out with animals other than sheep, and further investigations are being conducted by C.S.I.R.O. and the New South Wales Department of Agriculture.

Vitamin A preparations available on the market include fish oils, emulsions of fish oils or fortified fish oils, synthetic Vitamin A crystals, the synthetic Vitamin A dispersed in a neutral carrier such as oatmeal flour. Water-soluble Vitamin A is an example of the last category; it is synthetic Vitamin A acetate dissolved in a solution of polyoxyethylene sorbitan laurate.

QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighouse, phone B 8407.

Mr. Keith Reynolds is opening a pharmacy at 1409 Logan road, Mt. Gravatt.

A third pharmacy has been opened in Beenleigh, the proprietor being Mr. Milton Armstrong.

Mr. A. E. Shields has opened a pharmacy at Caloundra, making the second in the town.

Good wishes for success in business are extended to the new master pharmacists.

A third pharmacy—the Clinic Pharmacy—has been opened at Burleigh Heads, the proprietor being Mr. Vyner Laird.

Engagement.—Congratulations are extended to Mr. Keith Reynolds, Seven Hills, on the announcement of his engagement to Miss Fay Russell, Warwick.

Mr. H. G. E. Sneyd and family have returned to Cleveland after enjoying some weeks' vacation at Surfers' Paradise.

Mr. W. F. Hargrave, of Cannon Hill, has established a branch pharmacy at Wynnum road, Morningside. Mr. Peter Pierce has taken over the management of the branch.

Congratulations to Mr. Ian Handley, Ph. Chemist, Coolangatta, on reaching the quarter-finals of the Australian amateur golf championship, played at Royal Adelaide recently.

A Northern visitor to Brisbane during the month was Mr. N. E. Clarke, who was enjoying a motoring holiday. Mr. D. B. Davies acted as locum at Sarina during Mr. Clarke's absence.

A touring holiday of the Southern States for some weeks is the choice of Mr. P. J. Noonan, Petrie Terrace. Mr. J. J. Geyer is in charge of Mr. Noonan's pharmacy during his absence.

Messrs. W. E. Martin and C. A. Nichol represented the Queensland Branch of the Guild at the annual meeting of the Guild Federal Council, held in Melbourne late this month.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Nolan have returned to Ipswich after a six months' world tour. Whilst overseas Mr. and Mrs. Nolan were among the Australian visitors to the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Oxford, and also the International Pharmaceutical Conference in Spain.

WEDDINGS.

On October 2, at St. Mark's Church of England, Clayfield, the marriage took place of Mr. Graham T. Shambler, Shorncliffe, to Miss Beryl A. Power, Oxley. The future home of the newly-weds will be at Tennerfield.

The marriage took place at St. Luke's, Toowoomba, on October 9 of Mr. Harry J. Muir, Salisbury (formerly Toowoomba), to Miss Robin K. Philip, Toowoomba.

Congratulations and best wishes are extended for the future.

CHEMIST'S NAME REMOVED FROM REGISTER.

The following communication, dated October 14, 1954, has been received from the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland:—

"I have by direction of the Pharmacy Board to advise you that William Semple Brown, a pharmaceutical chemist registered in Queensland, was charged on five counts before the Board on October 13, 1954.



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ZEPHIRAN CONCENTRATE, 4 oz., 40 oz., 80 oz. ZEPHIRAN TINCTURE, 4 oz., 16 oz., 80 oz.



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QUEENSLAND (Continued)

"The Board found that William Semple Brown was convicted on the twenty-eighth day of April, 1954, at Bowen, in the State of Queensland, for the particular offences as set out in the five charges, and for which, in the opinion of the Board, formed after due inquiry, he be subject to disciplinary punishment.

"The Board ordered that the name of William Semple Brown be erased from the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists."

RAUWILOID AND OTHER DRUGS.

Question in Legislative Assembly, 8/9/54.

Mr. Morris (Mt. Coot-tha) asked the Secretary for Health and Home Affairs:

"Has his Department any knowledge of a medicine or drug reputed to be widely used in certain hospitals in America for neurotic patients, called Rauwolfia and packed under several trade names, e.g., Reserpine, Rauwiloid, Alseroxylon, Serpiloid, Serpasil?"

Hon. W. M. Moore (Methyr) replied:

"Yes. The drug called, amongst other names, Rauwiloid or Serpasil, is extracted from the dried roots of the plant Rauwolfia serpentina, and is used for persons suffering from hypertension and mental conditions arising from this. It is being used at the Psychiatric Clinic and the Brisbane Hospital. Its effectiveness still remains to be assessed."

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.

Additions to Eleventh Schedule.

The following Order in Council was published in the Government Gazette on July 23, 1954:

Whereas it is enacted by section 43B of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1910-1952, that the Governor may by order amend the Eleventh Schedule to the Act by deletion, addition or other alteration: Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, acting with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 43B of the Act, doth hereby amend the Eleventh Schedule to the Act by adding the following drugs:

Aureomycin;
Chloramphenicol;
Streptomycin;
Dihydrostreptomycin;
Terramycin;

Cortisone and other supra-renal cortical hormones either natural or synthetic and andreno-cortico-trophic hormone (A.C.T.H.).

Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Executive Council, July 14, 1954.

(Sgd.) R. H. DOIG,
Clerk of the Council.

ANNUAL MEETING: PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

The 74th Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland was held in the Lord Mayor's Room, City Hall, Brisbane, on September 28, when there was a good attendance.

The President, Mr. R. V. S. Martin, presided, and extended a welcome to those present. Mr. Martin extended a special welcome to Dr. Noel M. Gutteridge, who had kindly accepted the Council's invitation to be guest speaker on this occasion. Mr. Martin said Dr. Gutteridge had the distinction of being the only Honorary Member of this Society, and he was regarded as a good friend to the pharmaceutical profession.

Dr. Gutteridge's address dealt with the influence of pathology on Therapeutics, but before addressing the gathering Dr. Gutteridge said he would like to thank the President for his warm welcome. He said he had been an Honorary Member of the Society for the past 17

years, and he felt honoured to have been invited to address the Annual Meeting.

At the conclusion of Dr. Gutteridge's address Mr. Barnett conveyed the thanks of the Council and the appreciation of those present to Dr. Gutteridge for his most interesting and informative address, the vote of thanks being carried by acclamation.

An enjoyable evening concluded with the serving of supper.

CHEMISTS' BOWLING NOTES.

An afternoon game was being played against the Redcliffe Club on October 10, but unfortunately only nine ends had been played when rain set in. At that stage the Redcliffe club were a little in the lead, the scores being:—

	Chemists Redcliffe	
Dixon, Dr. Carseldine, Ward, Alison	6	8
Macpherson, Colledge, Bignell, Alexander	5	12
Nayler, Riddell, Howell, Whitehead	7	8
Keir, Ireland, Ferguson, Archibald	13	7
	31	35

Arrangements have been made for a visit to Tweed Heads on November 7, when an afternoon game will be played against the local club. Doctor bowlers are also being invited to join in.

The mid-week game will be played on November 10 at the St. Lucia club.

On the afternoon of November 21 the club will visit the Balmoral club, and on this occasion doctors, dentists and optometrists are being invited to join the Chemist Bowlers.

OFFICE-BEARERS, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND.

At the October Council Meeting the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President: Mr. R. V. S. Martin, re-elected.

Vice-President: Mr. J. S. D. Mellick.

Treasurer: Mr. R. S. F. Greig.

Mr. Mellick, the new Vice-President of the Society, attained the rank of major whilst engaged on war service. On being demobilised, Mr. Mellick entered pharmacy under the Post-war Reconstruction Scheme. He was apprenticed to Mr. E. L. Dixon, Southport, and when Mr. Dixon sold the pharmacy Mr. Mellick's indentures were transferred to the new proprietors, Messrs. Condie and Gordon. Mr. Mellick served two years in Southport, and at the Brisbane Hospital Dispensary for two years. Whilst a student, Mr. Mellick took a keen interest in the activities of the Students' Society, being President in 1949. Mr. Mellick qualified in November, 1949, and shortly afterwards he entered business on his own account at Enoggera. Last year he established a branch pharmacy in Isles Love Lane, Brisbane.

Mr. Mellick has been a member of the Council since October, 1950, and he will be a member of the deputa- tion which will shortly interview the Minister for Health and Home Affairs concerning Pharmaceutical Education.

NEW COUNCILLORS, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

At the October Council Meeting the President (Mr. Martin) extended a welcome to two new members of the Council—Mr. G. R. Wells and Mr. J. M. McKenzie.

Mr. G. R. Wells was educated at the Brisbane Grammar School. He was apprenticed to the late Thomas Gaydon, of Childers, and qualified from the Queensland College of Pharmacy in 1932. Mr. Wells was in business at Tweed Heads, N.S.W., from 1933-1940. During the war years Mr. Wells served in the 2/25 Aust. Infantry Battalion in the Middle East and New Guinea. In 1947 he established "Wells' Pharmacy," Adelaide street, Brisbane. Mr. Wells is a member of the United

QUEENSLAND (Continued)

Service Club, Rotary Club of Brisbane and the Toowong Sub-Branch, R.S.S.A.I.L.A.

Mr. J. M. McKenzie was born in Broken Hill, N.S.W., and served his apprenticeship with W. H. Soul, Pattinson & Co. Ltd., Hurstville, from 1930-1933. Mr. McKenzie was with this company until 1938, when he took over the managership of the U.F.S. Dispensary, Broken Hill, a position he occupied for eight years. In 1946 Mr. McKenzie came to Queensland, and was Medical Detailer for Frederick Stearns & Company. In 1947 he purchased his present business—Mater Hill Pharmacy, Stanley street, South Brisbane.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale Chambers, Brisbane, on October 14, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. R. V. S. Martin (Chairman), Mrs. Carlson, Miss Chalmers, Messrs. R. S. F. Greig, L. A. Stevens, G. R. Wells, J. M. McKenzie, A. B. Williams, J. E. McCaskie, J. S. D. Mellick and the Secretary.

Welcome to New Councillors.—The Chairman extended a welcome to Mr. Wells and Mr. McKenzie, who were attending their first Council Meeting. Mr. Martin said the Council was pleased to have them as fellow Councillors, and they looked forward to having their views and ideas on matters which would come forward from time to time. Mr. Martin said that he trusted that Mr. McKenzie's and Mr. Wells' association with the Council would prove of pleasure and interest to them.

Mr. Wells thanked Mr. Martin for the welcome and said he was looking forward to the work of the Council. He felt that it was the duty of every pharmacist, if at all possible, to assist in the work of the Guild and Society and thus keep Pharmacy alive.

Mr. McKenzie said he would also like to thank the President for the welcome extended. He hoped that he would prove of assistance to the Council and would be worthy of the honour that had been paid him in being nominated as a member of the Council.

Election of Office-bearers for the Ensuing Year.—The President vacated the Chair and asked the Secretary to call for nominations for the position of President.

The election of Officers resulted as follows:

President: Mr. R. V. S. Martin.

Vice-President: Mr. J. S. D. Mellick.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. R. S. F. Greig.

Pharmaceutical Education.—The President reported that the Society and Guild representatives handling this question had met since last meeting and had selected the personnel for the deputation to wait on the Minister. The next meeting would be held on October 18, when those members who would be addressing the Minister would confer. Mr. Martin said it should not be long before a date is fixed for the reception of the deputation by the Minister.

Year Book.—Mr. Martin said since last meeting he had interviewed Mr. O'Brien, of Strand Press, who said there was a very limited amount of advertising available for the Year Book. As it was a publication with a limited circulation, it was very hard to get advertisements and without sufficient advertisements it would cost too much money.

Mr. Greig said that being so, the Council could not finance the proposal. Advertising rates had increased very much over the last few years. In view of the report, it would be quite impossible for the Council to consider publication of the Year Book at this stage,

and he moved that, for this year, the Council take no further action in the matter. Seconded by Mr. McGaskie. Carried.

Mr. Mellick said some of the country members looked forward to receiving the Year Book. After discussion, it was agreed that a note of explanation be issued to members in the near future, so that country members in particular would not think that the Society had overlooked the publication of the Year Book.

Correspondence.—To Registrar, Pharmacy Board, pointing out that pharmacists in country areas would find it impossible to make Spts. Ammon. Co. and Spts. Aether Nit, which were listed in the third year galenicals, as they had no running water to cool the condenser to manufacture these galenicals. As these chemists would be unable to comply with the conditions for the training of an apprentice, it was assumed they would be precluded from having an apprentice. Enquiring if the Board would give consideration to this matter so that the anomaly could be rectified.—Reply stating that the question of compiling a supplementary list of third year galenical preparation is receiving attention.

To Pharmaceutical Association, enquiring if it would be possible for the local A.P.F. Sub-Committee to see a draft of the new A.P.F. before it is put in the printer's hands, pointing out that so far this State has only seen one lot of material for proofing. Reply advising that he has made enquiries and has ascertained that one-half of the book has been seen by the Queensland Committee. Another half is in circulation in one of the other States and would be forwarded to Queensland later.

To the Secretary, A. & N.Z. Association for the Advancement of Science, stating this Council would regret to see the termination of this Association and enquiring if it can offer any suggestions by which this Society could assist its functioning with greater interest.

To Mr. W. R. Cutler, expressing the Council's regrets on learning of his serious accident and conveying best wishes from his Queensland friends for a speedy recovery to health and strength.

To the Director-General of Health and Medical Services, enquiring if Tyrozets, Tyroderm and Prothricin have been removed from Schedule IV Restricted Drugs of the Poisons Regulations.—Reply stating that the Director-General, acting under the provisions of Regulation 41 (5) of the Poisons Regulations, has approved of the exemption of Tyrozets, Prothricin and Tyroderm from the necessity of a prescription. The Secretary reported that a circular setting out this information would be circulated to members.

The Secretary reported that during the month she had telephoned the Health Department, seeking a ruling on "Serpasil," as a chemist had enquired if this preparation came within Schedule IV of the Poisons Regulations. To date no reply had been received from the Department.—After discussion, it was agreed that the Secretary should write to the Department seeking clarification on this point and also advising that whilst making this enquiry it is the view of this Council that in the interests of the public this preparation should be prescription item only.

Poisons Regulations received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain were tabled.

Annual Report of the Queensland Radium Institute was also tabled.

Applications for Membership were approved as follows:

Full Members: Mr. K. D. Reynolds and Mr. E. J. Conolly.

Associates: Mr. K. Crappe and Miss H. K. Harding-Smith.

Pharmacy Board.—In presenting the Board's report, the President mentioned that over 80 candidates would present themselves for the Board's Final Examination in November.

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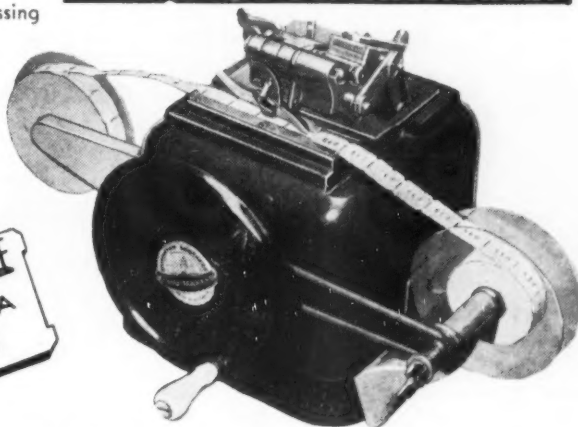
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QUEENSLAND (Continued)

Films.—The President said he could procure within the next month films which were available from May & Baker (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. and Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd.

Mr. Greig said it would be very difficult to get the Shell Theatre within the next month because they had been showing their film "Back of Beyond" every night in the theatre for weeks. No doubt these films would be available at a later date, and in the circumstances Mr. Greig moved that a film evening be deferred until a later date.

Discussion Group.—The President said this group started off with a good attendance, but as time went on the attendance began to dwindle, and when the minutes were supplied to all whose names were on the mailing list, it was very difficult to get sufficient members present to have a Discussion Group Evening. At the present time there were no office-bearers. Three or four had kept the group going, but they could not do all the work to keep the group active.

Mr. Greig said he felt that the question was not one of extreme urgency. Members present might like to give some thought to this question and he suggested that discussion be deferred until the new year, when an attempt would be made to revive interest and enthusiasm in the group. Mr. Greig moved accordingly. **Seconded by Miss Chalmers. Carried.**

The meeting closed at 11.10 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale Chambers, Brisbane, on October 7, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, C. W. Noble, L. W. Huxham, W. E. Martin, F. H. Phillips, L. Hall, A. B. Chater, J. J. Delahunty and the State Secretary.

Appointment of Sub-Committees.—The President said he had conferred with other members of the Executive and they considered that only three committees were necessary. They were: Finance, Pricing (divided into Drugs and Ethicals and the Retail Section), and a Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee. They had accordingly appointed the following:

Finance: Messrs. W. A. Lenehan, C. A. Nichol and C. W. Noble.

Pricing: Messrs. A. B. Chater, F. H. Phillips and A. Bell.

Trade and Commerce: Messrs. J. J. Delahunty, L. Hall and L. W. Huxham.

The President said the Executive would also be the Guild representatives on the Liaison Committee with the Society and would continue to represent the Guild with discussion and preparation of the deputation in connection with Pharmaceutical Education.—After discussion, it was resolved that the sub-committees as recommended by the Executive be approved.

Distribution of Circular re Trading Hours.—The President said since last meeting both city and suburban and country members had been circularised with reference to trading hours.

Pharmaceutical Education.—The President reported that the Executives of the Society and Guild had met during the previous week and they were engaged on planning the deputation to the Minister. Another meeting would be held on October 18, when further consideration would be given to the various speakers' addresses.

"Gilseal" Dye Material.—The Secretary reported that a member had enquired if it would be possible to have the dye article in last issue of "Gilseal" News reprinted

and made available in quantity to members for distribution to customers.

Mr. Chater said at one stage Sanders Chemical prepared a dye booklet with hints on dyeing, and he thought that an approach should be made to Sanders Chemical to see if they could provide an up-to-date booklet on dyeing covering the whole series.

Other members endorsed Mr. Chater's suggestion and the Secretary was requested to write to Sanders Chemical as suggested.

New Members Elected.—Mr. A. H. Waterworth, Rockhampton, and Mr. K. Reynolds, Mount Gravatt.

Branch Recording.—H. E. Barnes & Co., Cunnamulla.

Correspondence.—To Federal Secretary, enquiring if it would be possible to have the relevant points of the Repatriation Agreement made available in printed form for circularising to members and for keeping on hand for the information of new members.—Reply stating this matter is receiving attention and in due course he hopes to have something for us. Some questions are still being considered by the Repatriation Commission and their rulings would have to be received before a circular could be printed.

To the Commissioner of Railways, stating that chemists have complained concerning the carrying of their goods by the Queensland Railways. Requesting that there be a quicker handling of chemists' requirements in future and that covered waggons be provided for the transportation of chemists' goods. Stating that the wholesale druggists would be willing to attach specially marked labels to urgent medicines so that such could be treated the same as perishables, thus ensuring that they would reach the chemist as speedily as possible.

To Pharmacy Board, Queensland, enquiring if it would be possible to make available to all registered pharmacists a list of the galenical preparations required to be made by apprentices during their three years' apprenticeship and all further information concerning apprenticeship requirements. Suggesting that this information could be forwarded with the annual registration notice. Reply advising that the Board cannot see its way clear to furnish to all pharmacists the information as suggested.

From Federal Secretary: (1) On behalf of the Federal Council thanking the Branch for the two chairs towards the furnishing of the Board Room in the new Guild building. (2) Two letters concerning Nyal goods being sold at the Personnel Camp at Wacol. Attaching copy of communication from Mr. Leggatt, in which he states that his company's further investigations into this complaint confirm what they already knew, namely, that the Army Camp at Wacol was selling, and had been for some time past selling, a Guild contract line, and that being so, Frederick Stearns had no hesitation in supplying them with Nyal goods when they were approached. The Queensland Branch had apparently lodged this complaint without having a full knowledge of the facts.

Mr. Martin said it was apparent that Mr. Leggatt was referring to the Wacol Camp, whereas this Branch distinctly wrote about the Army Personnel Store.

Mr. Lenehan said the full story was made available to Frederick Stearns and there could be no misunderstanding. As far as the other line was concerned, this was originally supplied to the Personnel Store, but when Macleans took the matter up with the Purchasing Officer of the Army Canteen Stores, they were assured that the Personnel Store would not receive any further stocks of the line referred to when the existing stock was exhausted.

Mr. Noble said the Committee was agreeable to such products being made available to the Wacol Canteen to meet requirements of the boys when in camp, but, as the nearest chemist to the Personnel Store was only three-quarters of a mile away, they thought that officers' wives and others who used this store should support the local chemist.

QUEENSLAND (Continued)

After discussion, it was agreed that enquiries be made of D. Maclean Pty. Ltd., to ascertain whether stocks of the other line had now been exhausted at the Personnel Camp and then a reply setting out the full facts be again furnished to Federal Office.

From Messrs. O'Shea, Corser & Wadley, with regard to a pharmacist who, after serving a customer, writes the name against a number in a book and at the same time hands the customer a ticket with a number on it. If the "lucky number" is announced over a certain wireless station during a certain session, the holder of the ticket is entitled to 10/- or £1 worth of goods from this particular pharmacy. Advising that in their opinion this is a breach of the Trade Coupons Act 1933-1947. The President said he had brought this opinion before the manager of the Branch Pharmacy concerned, and she had taken a copy for the proprietor, so that he could remedy the matter.

From the Chief Pharmacist, Queensland, forwarding copy of price list of tablets for pensioner Pharmaceutical Benefits, providing the firms' names whose products have been used as a basis of pricing. Noted this information is not for publication.

From the Collector of Customs, forwarding notes relating to the use of Methylated Spirits for dispensing veterinary medicines and liniments for human use with a request that these be printed in "Gilseal News." The Secretary was requested to attend to this.

From Mr. Clelland, Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd., with regard to films becoming stuck in cameras. Stating that the Kodak Company is aware of the problem which has been apparent occasionally. The matter is in the hands of their technical staff in Melbourne, and is having very close attention.

From Queensland Employers' Federation, enquiring whether, in view of the fact that the Guild has been cited as a respondent in the application by the Shop Assistants' Union and the Chemists' Assistants' Union for increased wages, the Guild desired the Queensland Employers' Federation to act on its behalf at the hearings. Mr. Noble said when the Secretary had referred the Shop Assistants' application to him, he had recommended that she advise the Queensland Employers' Federation to represent this organisation, because this body would be representing many major organisations, such as the retailers, general stores, and while Pharmacy was a minor respondent in the application, it should be represented at the hearing because many pharmacists employed shop assistants. As far as the Chemists' Assistants' application was concerned, this Union was now seeking an average 18/- per week increase for Chemists' Assistants and 9/- for apprentices.

After discussion, it was resolved that the application be left in the hands of Mr. Noble to act in conjunction with Mr. Self, of the Queensland Employers' Federation.

Federal Report.—Mr. Martin tabled correspondence which he had received from Federal Office during the month, and also copies of Rules and Regulations dealing with the National Health Scheme.

It was agreed that a special meeting of the Committee be held on October 12 to consider the agenda for the forthcoming meeting of the Federal Council.

Second Delegate to Federal Council Meeting.—Mr. Lenehan said he had asked the Vice-President, Mr. Nichol, to accompany the Federal Delegate, Mr. Martin, to the forthcoming Federal Council Meeting in Melbourne.

Proposed Guild Magazine.—Lengthy discussion was given to these proposals, and the Federal Delegate was fully advised of this Branch's views for when the matter is discussed at the forthcoming Federal Council Meeting.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. D. Sails acted as locum for Mr. B. Statton, of Broadview, for a couple of weeks in September.

Mr. R. Brice has been relieving Mr. D. Peek, of Waradale and Mr. M. Brady, of Allenby Gardens.

Mr. B. Thompson left at the beginning of October to take up his position in the hospital at Dawin.

The Friendly Society **Dispensary in Mt. Gambier** has moved into new premises. Mr. P. Jacobs is in charge.

Mr. R. Butler is to open a new pharmacy in Reid avenue, Hectorville.

Mr. R. Beckinsale spent the month of October as reliever for Mr. P. Cox and Mr. G. Bartold, of Campbelltown and Hectorville, respectively.

Mr. J. Kellas, assisted Mr. R. Hosking, of Crystal Brook, at the end of October and will continue during the first week of November.

Mr. R. Coleman has resigned as Manager for F.S.M.A. at Port Pirie to accept a position with Mr. C. Hoile, of Peterborough. Mr. W. Humble has taken Mr. Coleman's place in the northern seaport.

Mr. J. Richter has resigned as manager for Mr. D. Finlayson, of Grote street, Adelaide, to open a new pharmacy in Murrayville, Victoria, just across the river from Pinnaroo.

Mr. C. Lyons, of Glengowie, has been on holidays, transferring his manager from North Adelaide for the two or three weeks in September. Mr. Wiscombe's place in North Adelaide was taken by Mr. Kellas.

During October, **Mr. and Mrs. C. A. M. Reid**, of Anzac Highway, visited their son Colin in Launceston, Tasmania, where he is managing a branch pharmacy conducted by Mr. Beaumont.

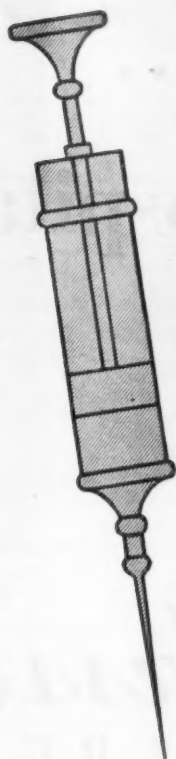
Mr. J. Otto went to Riverton at the end of September under engagement by Mr. M. Eckersley. On his return he spent three weeks assisting Mr. A. W. Clark, of St. Peters.

Mr. L. Darwin has resigned as a pharmacist on the staff of the Pharmacy Department of the Royal Adelaide Hospital to take up a position with Imperial Chemical Industries recently vacated by Mr. R. Beckensale.

During October, **Mr. S. W. Fewell** (Chief Pharmacist in the Commonwealth Department of Health, Adelaide) and Mrs. Fewell spent their holidays in New Zealand. During the visit Mr. Fewell made extensive inquiries regarding the N.Z. Health Scheme. Mr. T. S. Booth was in charge of the Department during his absence.

Mr. E. Hillman writes from Portsmouth of a rough trip to England during the monsoon season and of the depressing sight of the ruins of the sea port. He also tells of the ease with which positions as pharmacists can be obtained both with the big firms and in the single-man pharmacies. He is not impressed with the standardised character of the dispensing required by the National Health Services of the Old Country.

Miss Avis Chapman writes from Lincolnshire of making plans to return to Australia in the latter part of 1956 after attending the Olympia Equestrian Show in Stockholm. At present she is working in a London hospital and making excellent use of her spare time in visits down coal mines, through steel works, over the Stuart crystal factory. One visit which was of great interest was to a factory which now makes fire-bricks,



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SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

although it is the source of the house bricks, which were used in building her home in Chain of Ponds, just over 100 years ago. Other trips have been to May & Baker's factory in Dagenham, Guinness Stout in Dublin, and Innoxa cosmetics in London. She met **Stow Kentish** just before he left for America on his return to Australia.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mary Sheila, daughter of Mr. J. Travers, of Urrbrae, and the late Mrs. Travers, to Brian Norman, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Williams, of Moonta.

Richard Clampett, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Clampett, Bethune avenue, Glenunga, to Gillian Jeanes (Kindergarten Training College, final year), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Jeanes, Ningana avenue, Kings Park.

BIRTHS.

Webber—To Marita, wife of Brian E. Webber, on August 30—a son (Peter).

John—To the wife of Clarence John, of Renmark—a daughter, on July 24.

Fenn—At Le Fevre, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Fenn, of Largs Bay, on October 12—a son.

DR. BADGER NAMED AS PROFESSOR.

The council of the University of Adelaide has appointed Mr. G. M. Badger to be Professor of Organic Chemistry from the beginning of 1955.

He is now Reader in Chemistry at the University.

A University spokesman said that the University had decided a year ago to divide the single Chair of Chemistry, filled by Professor A. Killen Macbeth, who was appointed Angus Professor of Chemistry in 1928, into separate chairs of organic chemistry, and inorganic and physical chemistry.

Professor D. O. Jordan was appointed to the Chair of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry towards the end of last year and took up duty early this year.

BUFFET DINNER.

About 100 guests attended the Pharmaceutical Society's second annual buffet dinner and subsequent entertainment at Mount Osmond Country Club during the month. The president, Mr. A. C. Holloway, and Mrs. Holloway, the secretary, Mr. H. C. Martin, and Mrs. Martin were present. The committee, headed by Mr. A. A. Russell, included Mr. J. Bird, Mr. J. Retallick, Mr. Don Penhall and Mr. Keith Johnson.

CHEMISTS' WAGES DISPUTED.

In the Industrial Court, before Mr. President Pellew, the hearing was concluded and judgment was reserved in an appeal by the employers' representatives on the Retail Pharmaceutical Chemists' Board against a determination of the board, dated May 27 last, relating to wages.

For the appellants it was argued that the board's rates, decided on the casting vote of the chairman, were too high, contrary to comparable wage justice, and virtually legalised attraction wages.

Contesting the appeal, the Federated Miscellaneous Workers' Union submitted that it was wrong in law and should be dismissed.

By adjudication of the board, it was contended on behalf of the union, the rates appealed against had been on operation about four months. Under the Industrial Code the time limit fixed for an appeal was six weeks.

ANNUAL CHEMISTS' GOLF MATCH.

On October 13, N.S.C. Chemists again provided South Australian pharmacists with an opportunity to enjoy themselves and win some valuable trophies kindly donated by Wholesale Houses, Manufacturers and Distributors.

The weather was perfect and the Glenelg Links in good order and condition, so that some really good cards were returned.

The shortage of relievers prevented many more attending. This shortage seems to be acute everywhere, and South Australia is no exception. It is hoped that in future years many more pharmacists will be able to attend.

In the absence of the Chairman of N.S.C. Chemists (Mr. D. Finlayson), Mr. C. L. Tucker presided at the conclusion of the game at the Trophy Presentation Ceremony and said he wished to thank the donors very much for their generosity. He also thanked the staff of N.S.C. Chemists for their effort in again seeing to all the necessary organisational details so that the day could be the success it undoubtedly was.

Mr. R. C. Gray won the Bickford Cup for the "best net score" on a count-back from Messrs. R. L. Daniel, second, and W. Cotterell. Mr. Gray also won a most attractively mounted barometer presented by Pharmaceutical Supplies Ltd., whilst Mr. Daniel took a very nice E.P.N.S. Pyrex casserole, donated by Bristol Myers Co. Pty. Ltd.

In addition to the many usual competitions a new cup was presented for the first time, and it will now be an annual trophy. This cup was donated by Colgate Palmolive Pty. Ltd., and will be called the Colgate Cup, for the "best off the stick." Mr. R. M. T. Cox was the winner this year.

In the Wholesalers' Section, where the trophies are provided by N.S.C. Chemists, Mr. R. J. Hawke, of G.P. Pty. Ltd., won the trophy for the "best net score." This was a well-deserved win against good competition.

In the Team's Match (that is, N.S.C. Chemists versus "The Rest" for the Grand Colgate Cup), N.S.C. Chemists' team won for the first time since 1949. This competition is decided on the six best cards from the N.S.C. players and non-N.S.C. players.

Results were as follows:

Teams' Cup, won by N.S.C. Chemists' Team.

Chemists' Events.

Stableford: R. C. Gray.

Best Net Score: 1st, R. C. Gray; 2nd, R. L. Daniel.

Four Ball Aggregate: 1st pair, C. H. Freeman, R. J. Currie; 2nd pair, R. F. Gwynne, R. K. Ali.

Best First Nine Holes: 1st, E. L. Hammat; 2nd, J. L. Ware.

Best Second Nine Holes: 1st, W. Cotterell, 2nd, D. F. Moriarty.

Best Off the Stick: R. M. T. Cox.

Hidden Six No. 1: 1st, C. L. Tucker; 2nd, S. P. Bartold.

Hidden Six No. 2: 1st, L. A. F. Payne; 2nd, D. R. Penney.

Putting Competition: 1st, E. C. Saunders; 2nd, D. R. Jones.

Wholesalers' Events.

Stableford—Best Net Score: R. J. Hawke.

Four Ball Aggregate: 1st pair: P. R. Kitto, A. J. Norman.

Best Off the Stick: K. Anderson.

Putting Competition: E. Munro.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Special Evening Lectures, 1954.

The third of the above series of lectures was given on the evening of September 22 in the Lady Symon Building of the University of Adelaide.

The guest speaker for the evening, Mr. F. M. Collins,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

of the Department of Bacteriology of the University, was introduced to the gathering of just over 50 members by the President, Mr. A. C. Holloway.

At the conclusion of the lecture members of the audience addressed a large number of questions to Mr. Collins, and, at a later stage, to the panel of pharmacists enrolled for the purpose. During this latter section Mr. Walter C. Cotterell acted as chairman. He passed the questions left unanswered by the lecturer to Messrs. R. A. Anderson, K. D. Johnson and W. F. Wilson.

In his opening remarks Mr. Collins dealt with some of the historical aspects of antibiotics, giving particular attention to their development since the days when Pasteur observed in about 1877 a zone showing no growth in a plate which he had prepared.

Pasteur saw the possibilities inherent in such a phenomenon and carried out some experiments, during his work on anthrax, which demonstrated that the zone indicated the presence of a substance derived from one organism, which was inhibitory to the growth of another organism. We now know these substances as "antibiotics."

In more recent years, 1900-1937, antibiotics were used in the treatment of infections due to staphylococci but with little success.

For a decade a penicillium was used as a bacteriological test but not investigated further. The beginning of the spate of discoveries came in 1938, when Florey and others took up the exploration of the subject as an exercise in biochemistry. Mr. Collins continued with a full consideration of the error which became visible by reason of the indiscriminate use of antibiotics. The development of resistant strains of organisms is the reason for the legal discouragement of self treatment with these agents.

During this discussion the lecturer showed many plates which indicated the sensitivity of various bacteria to different antibiotics. He also stated that in his experience he had found that practically all samples sent to the laboratory for testing contained organisms resistant to one or more antibiotics in common use.

The following answers to a few of the many questions which were asked of Mr. Collins indicate the interest in the subject:

- The increasing number of reports of infection from diseases of virus origin probably rests back upon a greater alertness and better diagnosis, rather than upon any marked increase in incidence.

- Some antibiotics produce a fall in the numbers of phagocytes.

- It appears that organisms which acquire a resistance to antibiotics during epidemics lose their resistance in the course of time but the reversion to non-resistant forms is very slow.

Members of the panel then dealt with many aspects of the subject and the following answers to questions are typical of the general trend.

- It is important to understand that ideas relating to stability and the need for sterility which have developed in relation to penicillin should not be indiscriminately applied to all antibiotics.

- Penicillin is relatively unstable and the rate of inactivation is increased by many substances, for example, acids, alkalis and oxidising substances: this instability in aqueous solution is reduced by the addition of agents such as citrates or phosphates, and by storage at low temperatures. In addition, the effect of the presence of the enzyme penicillinase produced by certain bacteria creates major difficulties in dispensing some medicaments containing penicillin. Penicillinase does not destroy other antibiotics: in some ways they are much more stable than penicillin.

- It is necessary to recognise the fact that there are two reasons for the sterilisation of medicaments containing penicillin:

1. To avoid introducing micro-organisms into the body with parenteral injections.

2. To maintain the stability of the drug, irrespective of whether it is to be used parenterally or as a topical application.

- All antibiotics for topical application, whether containing a bacteriostatic or not, should be dispensed under excellent conditions of cleanliness to avoid introducing contamination, but sterility is not necessary to maintain stability. When water is present, the techniques should include boiling and dissolving the bacteriostatic, as is done in B.P. penicillin cream.

Further discussion included the difficulties of sterilising hypodermic syringes, the dispensing of the streptomycins, chloramphenicol, terramycin, aureomycin, ethromycin and polymyxin B.

During an interval Messrs. Anderson and Weedman demonstrated the methods of dispensing antibiotics in oral mixtures and drops for the nose. They also showed the use of propylene glycol with Macrogol 4000 as a vehicle for chloramphenicol and the techniques which should be applied under appropriate conditions for the aseptic medication of normal saline with procaine and polymyxin B for use as a parenteral injection.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on October 13, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the Chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, A. E. Bowey, B. F. Mildren, G. L. Burns, L. A. Craig, D. C. Hill and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Extracts from the Victoria Government Gazette dealing with amendments to Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Schedules, Dangerous Drugs Regulations, and control of Sodium Fluoroacetate by regulation under the Health Act have been received from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. Mr. Porter agreed to report on this legislation at the next meeting of the Board.

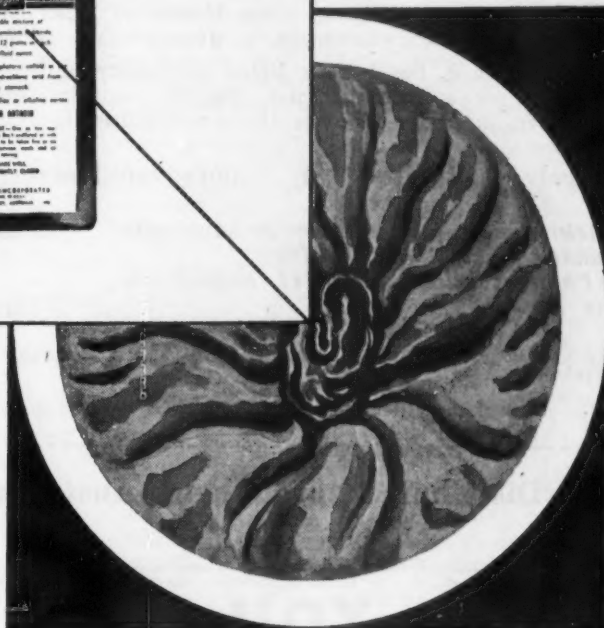
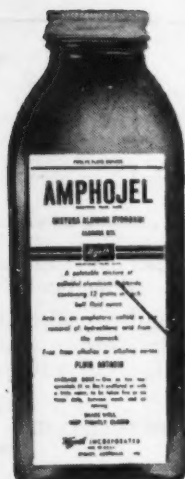
An enquiry has been received from the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania in connection with the control of veterinary items containing Antibiotics. The necessary information has been forwarded to Tasmania.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has forwarded copies of Dangerous Drugs Act Orders and Poison List Order. Mr. Porter agreed to examine this legislation and report to the next meeting of the Board.

From the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, enquiring as to whether eye drops are prepared according to B.P.C. 1949 and enclosing copy of a letter received from the Deputy Commissioner of Public Health, Perth, and a copy of a Food and Drug Administration in the Federal Security Agency (U.S.A.). A reply has been forwarded to the Western Australian Pharmaceutical Council urging that every effort be made to combat the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner of Public Health to take samples from time to time to ascertain if preparations of Guttæ Ophthalmicæ are sterile.

Relievers.—Mr. D. Saies to Mr. B. A. Statton, Mr. R. H. Brice to Messrs. D. H. Peek and M. I. Brady, Mr. J. L. Otto to Messrs. M. R. Eckersley and A. W. Clark, Mr. P. G. Wescombe to Mr. C. H. Lyons, Mr. R. H. Beckinsale to Mr. P. J. Cox, Mr. J. G. Kellas to Messrs. P. G. Wescombe and R. K. Hosking.

Labels.—Registrar reported that, as directed, he had contacted a pharmacist who had been using a trade name on his dispensing labels and that the pharmacist concerned had immediately given an undertaking to discontinue the practice.



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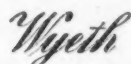
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1. Larimore, J.W.: Southern, M.J. 44:742, 1951.



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SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

Advertising.—Correspondence has been received from a pharmacist that, in accordance with the Board's request, he has removed the words "for efficient prescription service" from the outside wall of his pharmacy.

Practising Certificates.—Certificates of Identity have been forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in favour of Messrs. K. M. Rohlfing and J. L. Davis, and to the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, in favour of Mr. J. S. Richter.

Apprentices.—Registrar reported that, with the exception of two apprentices, all extensions of indentures required by reason of National Service Training had been dealt with. It was directed that the two apprentices concerned be required to lodge the indentures with the necessary extension thereon forthwith.

Approval was granted to Mr. A. G. Lean to transfer Mr. Z. Rostek from Graymore to Harcourt Gardens.

Letters were received from seven apprentices forwarding explanations as to the reasons for the late lodgment of examination entries. It was decided that the explanations be accepted.

As Mr. K. R. Horne has transferred to Queensland, authority was given for the cancellation of his indentures.

Results of the recent terminal examination in Botany and Pharmacognosy were received.

Two applications were received for the assignment of indentures of apprentices, but, as the applications did not contain the required information, consideration was deferred pending receipt of such.

Registration of Premises.—Applications from Mrs. L. M. Gilchrist, Messrs. P. A. Jacobs and W. G. Humble have been received and noted.

Letter to one pharmacist advising application deferred pending opening of pharmacy.

Essential Equipment for the Training of Apprentices.—Recommendation has been received from the Pharmaceutical Society of S.A. that Rotary calculators, etc., should be included in the list of equipment for the training of apprentices. It has been decided that, at the present time, the Board is not prepared to include Rotary calculators in the list of essential equipment.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on October 5, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. A. C. Holloway (President), in the Chair, Messrs. D. F. J. Penhall, Walter C. Cotterell, E. F. Lipsham, K. D. Johnson, J. D. Duncan, A. A. Russell and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—A letter of sympathy has been forwarded to Mr. J. A. Rhymer on the death of his wife.

Correspondence has been received and forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. in connection with the new scheduling of Dangerous Drugs in that State.

Two letters have been received from the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies dealing with the Kodak Travelling Scholarship for 1955. This correspondence was not received until September 16.

The programme of the French Pharmaceutical Conference, to be held in October, has been received.

Lectures on Pricing.—The lecturer recommended that Rotary calculators, etc., should be included in the list of essential equipment for the training of apprentices, and it was decided that this matter should be referred to the Pharmacy Board as the controlling body.

Commercial Pharmacy.—Notification has been received from F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch) that Messrs. R. R. Patrick and V. L. Mitchell had been appointed as representatives of the Guild to confer with representatives of the Society on matters affecting Commercial Pharmacy.

Awards and Prizes.—It was decided that the Students' Association should be advised of the alterations in the conditions of awards and prizes.

Mr. Lipsham reported on the conferences which he had with pharmaceutical representatives during his recent visit to Melbourne, particularly as it affected Commercial Pharmacy and allied subjects.

Finance.—Statement for the month of September was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £1064/14/9 were passed for payment.

Membership.—Letters from Mr. E. A. Hillman and Mrs. A. A. L. Masters, tendering resignation, which were accepted with regret. The resignation of Mr. R. L. Jones was also accepted with regret.

Golf Day.—The President reported that he considered the Golf Day was a most satisfactory function, and expressed appreciation to the members of the sub-committee and the secretarial staff for their work in organising the function.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell (phone BA 4082).

We are glad to report that Mr. F. F. Nickels has completely recovered and is back at the pharmacy.

Mr. J. H. McMorroff has opened a pharmacy at Wanneroo road, Joondana Heights.

Mr. L. Rappeport has purchased the pharmacy of the late Mr. G. R. Nicholas at Applecross. His place at Craven's Pharmacy has been filled by Mr. T. J. Maye.

Weddings.—Congratulations on the occasions of their weddings to Lindsay Inglis, Barry Robson and Norman Dallimore. We offer our best wishes to these young pharmacists and their wives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Inglis, of Bayswater, motored to the Eastern States last month and propose being away about six weeks. Mr. Colin Baird is in charge of the pharmacy.

Mr. John Peel has returned after nearly three years' absence in England and Canada. He did relieving work in both countries. Since his return he has been relieving at Kinsella's pharmacy, Narrogin, thus enabling Mr. Kinsella to have a minor operation.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Fitch, who celebrated their silver wedding on October 9. Several pharmaceutical friends were amongst the visitors who called on them at their "At Home" on Sunday, October 10.

We are glad to report that Mrs. G. Lucraft has recovered from her recent illness and is available for part-time work. She was in charge of Mr. R. Green's pharmacy at Cottesloe whilst Mr. Green had a short holiday recently.

Sulphonamides for External Use.—Exemptions to the 10th Schedule which have hitherto applied to preparations containing less than 5% Sulphonamides for external use are to be removed. This will bring all pre-

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Continued)

parations containing Sulphonamides under prescription control. It is expected that a Gazette notice giving effect to this decision will be published shortly. The action follows representations from Medical and Health Authorities.

Great Southern Area Visited.—The President (Mr. R. I. Cohen), the Deputy President (Mr. A. A. Baxter) and the Registrar paid a visit to all chemists in the Great Southern area during the month. These country chemists were thus afforded an opportunity of discussing their problems with officials of the Council. Although the adverse effects of an exceptionally dry season are apparent, signs of progress and expansion in many centres are impressive.

Chemists on holidays included: Mr. H. Wheeler, of South Perth (Mr. P. G. Medlow relieving); Mr. E. A. Taylor, Boyup Brook (Mr. P. G. Medlow relieving); Mrs. O. V. Sargent, York (Mr. P. G. Medlow relieving); Mr. F. Andinach, Toodyay (Mr. L. E. Knight relieving); Mr. N. A. Steere, Perth (Mr. L. E. Knight relieving); Mr. B. B. Caldwell, Shenton Park (Mr. L. E. Knight relieving); Mr. W. O. Cobain, Mt. Lawley (Mr. G. M. Lewis relieving); and Mr. M. J. Cobain, Inglewood (Mr. G. M. Lewis relieving).

Health Act Amendment.—An amendment to the Health Act, designed to require registration of premises at which therapeutic substances are manufactured, is under consideration by the West Australian Parliament. The original Bill exempted therapeutic substances prepared by a pharmaceutical chemist pursuant to a prescription of a medical practitioner but not otherwise. Following representation by the Pharmaceutical Council, the Bill has been revised so that the Act shall only apply to therapeutic substances prescribed by the Governor acting on the advice of an Advisory Committee.

PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL OF W.A.

At the Pharmaceutical Council Meeting held on October 5, two applications for the **Kodak Travelling Scholarship** were approved for submission to the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies.

The registration of **Mrs. M. E. Strachan**, from New South Wales, was approved.

An amount of £25 was offered by **F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd.**, as an annual donation for distribution to apprentices at the Council's discretion. It was decided that this be awarded in 1955 as follows: A bursary of £10 and £5 on the results of the Entrance Examination and a £10 bursary on results of First Year Examination.

AMENDMENT OF PHARMACY AND POISONS REGULATIONS.

The following was published in the Government Gazette on July 23:

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1910-1952, has been pleased to amend in the manner mentioned in the Schedule hereunder the Pharmacy and Poisons Act Regulations, 1951, published in the Government Gazette on the 12th day of October, 1951, and amended by notices published in the Government Gazette on the 9th day of January, 1953, and the 16th day of October, 1953.

LINLEY HENZELL,
Commissioner of Public Health.
Schedule.

Regulation 85 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act Regulations, 1951, is amended by adding paragraphs (g), (h), (i) and (j) as follows:

(g) Preparations containing not more than 1 mg. per dose of Ergotamine.

(h) Preparations containing not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ grain per dose of Barbituric Acid or any derivative of Barbituric Acid and not more than 1 mg. per dose of Ergotamine.

(i) Preparations containing not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ grain per dose of Barbituric Acid or any derivative of Barbituric Acid and not less than a recognised dose of an official Vitamin or of a natural or synthetic androgenic or oestrogenic hormone or of a medicinal glycerophosphate.

Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council, July 14, 1954.

(Sgd.) R. H. DOIG,
Clerk of the Council.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at 190 Adelaide terrace, Perth, on October 12, at 8 p.m.

Present: Mr. G. D. T. Allan (chair), Messrs. G. Dallimore, R. W. Dalby, G. J. Skeahan, R. D. Edinger, S. J. Wilson, J. V. Hands, R. I. Cohen, R. J. Healy, W. J. Harrison, H. Fitch, W. J. Lewis and Miss M. Richards.

Kodak Advertising.—A personal letter from Mr. Long, of the above company, had been received by the Chairman, advising that the word "chemist" was now being included in all Press advertisements.

Repatriation.—Mr. Lewis (Pricing Officer) reported he was now in the process of drafting an article to be inserted in the "Gilseal News" with regard to rules for Repatriation Dispensing.

David Gray's D.D.T.—The Pricing Officer (Mr. Lewis) was now in the process of investigating the mark up on this line. A further report would be made at the next meeting.

Penicillin Eye Cream.—The State Branch Committee were instructed to work out figures on the above, and present same to Mr. McWhinney for clarification.

Hospital Dispensing: Legality of Payment to Hospitals.—This matter has been thoroughly investigated by Mr. J. V. Hands with the member of Parliament, Mr. Leslie. A summary of necessary questions was being compiled, to be presented to Mr. K. Attiwill, Public Relations Secretariat, for further investigation.

Correspondence.—A reply was written to Frederick Stearn & Co. by Mr. G. D. T. Allan (Chairman), re Friendly Societies Dispensing.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Francis Thomson Hunt, Graylands; Kevin Bennett Ashby, Tuart Hill; Thomas Samuel Hille, Bassendean (taken over branch pharmacy of N. A. Steere); Robin Edgar Coates and Jill Elizabeth Coates, Collie (taken over pharmacy of Mr. L. O. Siggs); and James Hubert McMorro, Joondanna Heights.

Federal Delegates' Report.—Mr. G. Dallimore reported that Mr. E. Scott and Mr. K. Attiwill would visit the general manager of "Women's Weekly" on their way back from Newcastle in regard to the contract for the Guild magazine.

Trade and Commerce Report.—It was recommended that a new list of prices corrected for Western Australia be sent to New South Wales for printing and inclusion with other price alteration sheets.

Wyeths.—It was resolved Federal Office be notified of our agreement to have a drive on Petrolagar during April, as suggested per letter.

Guild Drive Roster.—It was resolved that a full year's roster be drawn up, and that warehouses be notified well in advance of a forthcoming drive, and any necessary adjustments to be made.

Agenda, Federal Council Meeting.—The agenda was discussed, and the Federal delegates, Mr. G. D. T. Allan and Mr. G. Dallimore, were instructed how to vote on various items.

The meeting closed at 11.15 p.m.

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Decore' PRODUCT
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THERE'LL BE A BIG DEMAND FOR
DECORE BLONDING CREAM

Decore Products have always been the best selling, most profitable lines in their class. Be prepared for an even bigger demand for the sensational new Decore Blonding Cream. Australian women have never experienced anything like it before. Blended with Lanolin and exclusive oils, Decore Blonding Cream not only lightens the hair, it brightens and reconditions it, leaving it softer, finer, gleaming with sparkling highlights.

Decore Blonding Cream is already in big demand. Radio and Press Advertising commencing immediately, backed by Store Demonstrations on living models, Tram Advertising and Point of Sale material, will further increase sales. Stock Decore Blonding Cream—recommend it with complete confidence. It will earn for you extra profits and goodwill.

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 D.H.A. (Northern Rivers) Pty. Ltd., Box 116, P.O., Lismore.
 F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., 98 Castlereagh St., Redfern Pk.
 Soul Pattinson (Laboratories) Ltd., Wentworth Avenue, Sydney.
 Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd., 17 Parker St., Sydney.

VICTORIA & TASMANIA

R. G. Turnley & Son Pty. Ltd., 266 Flinders St., Melbourne, C.1.

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Norris Agencies Pty. Ltd., Empire Chambers, Wharf St., Brisbane.

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Order your stocks, send for display material NOW.

TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart (phone B 1010).

Many thanks are due to **Reckitt and Colman (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.** for a most informative evening given to pharmacists at the Continental.

Mr. Tony Gould has just returned from a well-earned holiday, beginning at the Ouse and finishing at Lufra, Eaglehawk Neck.

Miss Eleanor Ferguson was successful in The Associated Youth Club Badminton Championships, winning the women's singles.

Mr. Walter Rumney was a contestant in a recent Redex Trial in Tasmania. But is it true that he had to walk home?

Photography seems to be quite a craze in pharmacy circles, so we should expect some interesting film evenings in the near future.

Yachting.—Many of our number are enthusiastic yachtsmen and after an excellent opening day look forward to a wonderful season.

We welcome to Tasmania **Mr. Geoff. Pontsford**, who will be with us for some months. We understand that he is looking forward to the cricket season.

We hope that **Mr. John Stanton**, of New Zealand, will also enjoy his time in Tasmania. At present Mr. Stanton and his wife are at Queenstown.

We understand that **Mr. J. H. Gould** is planning a trip to England early in the new year. I wish we could all look forward to the new year with the same anticipation.

Mr. Lindsay McLeod was a very proud man when he captained his team to win the Southern Tasmanian Men's Hockey Premiership. Ian McLeod (Bill) also played in the same team.

Mr. H. H. Pearce, President of the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, attended a Civic Service to commemorate the 80th anniversary of St. David's Cathedral. We also congratulate him on the birth of a daughter, Sarah Helen.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on October 18, at 8 p.m.

Present.—**Mr. H. H. Pearce** (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs J. M. Beaumont, A. G. Gould, I. B. McLeod, E. H. Shield and the Registrar.

Examiners.—The Registrar reported that Miss M. L. Williams had consented to conduct the Oral Examination in Posology and Toxicology.

Mr. T. A. Stephens considered that he should not conduct the Oral Examination in Prescription Reading, and arrangements had been made for **Mr. K. H. Jenkins** to conduct this examination.

In the event of Mrs. Augustoaskas presenting herself for examination, **Mr. J. M. Beaumont** was appointed as the third examiner.

The meeting decided that the Oral subjects should be conducted at the Technical College if rooms could be made available.

Examination Regulations.—After considering the recommendation from the Examination Committee for amending Regulation 21, the meeting decided that the following amendment should be submitted to the Chief Secretary for approval:

"That Regulation 21 be amended by cancelling subsections 4 and 5, and by amending Section 1 to read 'Notwithstanding anything else contained in these regulations the Examiners have the right to recommend or refuse to recommend to the Board that a candidate be granted a pass in any subject.'"

Pharmaceutical Register.—**William Barber** (ex Victoria) was registered.

Finance.—A financial statement was presented showing a balance of £617/16/6. Accounts totalling £63/3/8 were passed for payment.

Inspector.—Reports were received from the Board's Inspector regarding inspections made in the northern part of Tasmania.

Only one offence was reported. A Pharmacy was open for business without a registered qualified Pharmacist in attendance. This being the second occasion that a similar offence had been reported, the meeting decided that proceedings should be taken.

Members considered that the Inspector should see that the requirements of Sections 11 and 17 were being carried out.

Annual Election.—The Registrar reported that Messrs. F. H. Cartledge and E. H. Shield were the members who would retire this year.

Mr. A. G. Gould was appointed Returning Officer in the event of an election being necessary.

Poisons Act.

Antibiotics.—Details of controls exercised over Antibiotics in all other States and New Zealand were received from the respective Boards, and after considering each of these the following resolution, moved by Mr. Shield and seconded by Mr. Gould, was passed for consideration by the Chief Secretary:

"That Regulations 11 and 12 of the Poisons Regulations be rescinded and that the following clauses be inserted in their place:

Regulation 11: "The holder of a Poisons Licence may supply without a prescription for Veterinary, Stock Raising and Poultry Farming uses any of the following restricted drugs, namely: Penicillin, streptomycin, chlorophenicol and tetracycline and its derivatives, or any other Antibiotics or metabolism thereof and Sulphonamides, their salts and derivatives and their salts."

Regulation 12: "Substances supplied in accordance with provisions of Regulation 11 shall be contained in containers suitably labelled with the words "Unsuitable for human use," together with a statement that the contents are to be used only for Veterinary, Stock Raising, or Poultry Farming purposes, as the case may be."

Amendments to the Victorian Poisons Schedule were received.

A letter was received from the Director of Public Health regarding unknown proprietary names for drugs. The meeting decided that no comments would be made thereon.

The meeting closed at 11.30 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on October 5, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—**Mr. A. P. Brammall** (President), Miss M. E. Andrews, Messrs. K. H. Jenkins, L. J. McLeod, C. A. Robertson, E. H. Shield and the Secretary.

TASMANIA (Continued)

General Meeting.—The President reported that Miss D. Croft would be present at the next General meeting to give a talk, illustrated by colour slides, on her recent visit to New Zealand.

H. H. Pearce Essay Competition.—The President reported that Dr. Burgin and he considered that the two entries in this competition were of a very high standard, and whilst they were both considered excellent, they had awarded the prize to Brian Shirrefs.

The meeting decided that this should be announced at the next General meeting, and that consideration should be given to having the essay published.

Advisory Committee.—Mr. Robertson reported that he had contacted the Technical Education Branch several times regarding the calling of a meeting of the State Advisory Committee on Pharmaceutical Education, but he had not yet received notice of the meeting. In view of the urgency of the matters to be discussed, the Secretary was instructed to write to the Superintendent asking when the meeting will be held.

Dispensing Practice.—The Secretary reported that Mr. D. R. Crisp had offered to conduct the Dispensing Practice Test for candidates in the November Final Examinations. The Pharmacy Board had consented to the use of their dispensary for this purpose. Members considered this was a very generous offer of Mr. Crisp, and for the Board to make their dispensary available. Arrangements were left with the Secretary.

The meeting closed at 6.50 p.m.

THE GUILD

Executive Meeting

The Executive of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 73 Liverpool street, Hobart, on September 23, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Messrs. J. H. Gould, C. A. Robertson, A. G. Gould, K. H. Jenkins, T. A. Stephens, C. B. Dillon, L. W. Palfreyman, D. R. Crisp, and the Secretary.

Office-bearers.—As there were only sufficient nominations received to fill the vacancies, an election was not necessary, and the following members were declared elected:—

President: Mr. G. M. Fleming.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. J. B. Warland Browne, Mr. A. G. Gould.

Treasurer: Mr. K. H. Jenkins.

Federal Delegate: Mr. D. R. Crisp.

Second Delegate: Mr. G. S. Copeland.

Secretary: Mr. D. W. Tapping.

Auditors: Messrs. Bumford and Walter.

Sub-Committees.—Members decided that the system adopted over the past year of having one member responsible for each section, with power to co-opt others, had proved very satisfactory, and should continue during the ensuing year. The following members were then appointed for the respective sections:—

Pricing: Mr. C. B. Dillon.

Merchandising: Mr. C. A. Robertson.

Public Relations and Giltal News: Messrs. G. M. Fleming, J. H. Gould and D. R. Crisp.

Finance: Mr. K. H. Jenkins.

Pharmaceutical Association Liaison: Messrs. T. A. Stephens and D. R. Crisp.

Chamber of Commerce Representative: Mr. J. H. Gould.

Health Council Executive: Mr. C. A. Robertson.

State Advisory Committee for Pharmaceutical Education: Mr. L. W. Palfreyman.
Social: Mr. T. A. Stephens.

Settee for Board Room.—A letter was received from the Federal Secretary, thanking our Committee for agreeing to provide a settee for the Federal Board Room, and advising that the cost of same would be £89/13/-. The meeting decided that a cheque should be forwarded for this amount.

Repatriation Scripts.—A reply was received from the Deputy Commissioner for Repatriation regarding abbreviated wording on script. He stated that doctors had received a circular regarding this matter, and that practically all of them were complying with the requirements. However, he was quite prepared to follow up any particular defaulter in this regard.

Some duplicate copies of scripts were presented for forwarding to the Deputy Commissioner.

Public Hospital Patients.—Mr. Fleming stated that following the last meeting details had been received of instructions issued by the Health Department to Public Hospitals regarding dispensing for patients in these hospitals, which made it inadvisable to approach Dr. Edis, as instructed at the last meeting. These details had been forwarded to Mr. Attiwill, and a reply was received from him.

After consideration, the meeting decided that it was not possible at the present time to have any alterations made in the system now operating.

Container Charges.—Advice was received from the Victorian Branch that it was considered advisable for each State to issue its own schedule of Container Charges, as under the Pensioner Medical Scheme each state had its own particular schedule, which should be followed for private work. Mr. Dillon undertook to prepare new schedules.

Merchandising.—Preliminary advice was received for the reservation of March, 1955, as "Ipana" Month.

During the month of October, 1954, "Dettol" would be featured.

Advice was received from Nicholas Pty. Ltd., stating that sales of Akta-Vite during our July drive were 24% higher than July, of 1953, and 116% over our average for the previous 12 months.

Members expressed satisfaction with results of our merchandising months.

Mr. Robertson reported that Wyeth International Ltd. had asked for a Petrolagar month. Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. had also asked for a month to feature its products.

The meeting decided to await the outcome of the Federal Council meeting before fixing any future merchandising months.

Figures were received from Mr. Watson, showing the progress of the Merchandising Competition, which illustrated Tasmania was well down on Glucojels, Dyes, Nada Tooth Brushes, Ipana and Ingrams.

Dispensing Fees.—A letter was received from the Federal Secretary regarding dispensing fees for Eye-drops, Ointments and Eye Ointments. Members agreed with the details set out in this letter.

Federal Council Agenda.—Some items on the Federal Council Agenda were discussed, and the meeting adjourned at 10 p.m. until 8 p.m. on September 28.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Messrs. J. H. Gould, K. H. Jenkins, L. W. Palfreyman, C. B. Dillon, D. R. Crisp, G. S. Copeland, and the Secretary.

Federal Council Agenda.—Each item on the agenda for the October Federal Council meeting was discussed in detail, and our delegates advised accordingly.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

For protein deficiency in Tuberculosis

Hepovite

TRADE MARK

PROTEIN requirements may be increased in tuberculosis, especially when pregnancy, diabetes, intestinal disease, etc., are present. Protein deficiency in tuberculosis may lead to lowered resistance through an insufficiency of amino-acids needed for the repair of damaged tissues, and for the production of antibodies, phagocytes, etc. In addition, the effect of a protein lack may fall upon such organs as the liver and endocrine glands.

The value of a high protein diet in tuberculosis is therefore generally recognised, but such a diet may have to be supplemented with a protein digest, such as HEPOVITE.

HEPOVITE contains all the essential amino-acids, derived from the digestion of whole liver, plus various members of the vitamin B

complex from the same source. It also contains added maltose, which spares the amino-acids from being used for the energy needs of the body, and added vitamins A and D. It is available in powdered form, the suggested dose for adults being one dessertspoonful three times a day, and as tablets, two of which taken three or four times a day will provide an adequate protein supplement.

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Bengue's Balsam

For over fifty years Bengue's Balsam has been accepted by the Medical Profession in England as a reliable local analgesic for the treatment of: FIBROSITIS, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, MUSCULAR FATIGUE, NEURITIS, SPRAINS.

Contains: 16% Menthol.
16% Methyl Salicylate in a lanoline ointment base. Tubes of 1 oz.



NESTOSYL *Ointment*



An antiseptic and anaesthetic ointment that promotes healing and rapidly stops pain and itching.

Tubes of
1½ ozs.

Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate	2%
N-butyl-p-aminobenzoate	2%
Resorcin	2%
Zinc Oxide	10%
8 oxyquinoline	0.006%

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SUCCINIC ACID THERAPY

We advise that we have the following packs available from stock, either direct or through your normal wholesale house, as follows:—

Sterile Succinic Acid Solution, 5%, buffered for intravenous injection.

10 c.c. ampoules, in packs of 6, 12 and 100.

20 c.c. ampoules, in packs of 6 and 25.

Sodium Succinate Tablets, 0.5 Gm., in packs of:

100, 500 and 1000.

Preliminary literature available on application.

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Messrs. H. H. Pearce Pty. Ltd.,
148 Collins Street,
HOBART, TASMANIA.

DAVID G. BULL LABORATORY
61 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE C.I.

NEW ZEALAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

NEW ZEALAND'S PHARMACY AMENDMENT ACT, 1954.

There is no peace in seeking or negotiating legislation: there is a sword.

The trouble is that the rapier thrusts of the guiding Minister are far too subtle for the clumsy broadsword wielded by us chemists.

On the last day of October, one day before the close of the Parliamentary Session, the Pharmacy Amendment Act 1954 became law. It was presented to the House and to interested parties a week earlier, and only three or four days were allowed for consideration. At the Caucus Committee of a year ago the various submissions from differing types of pharmacy must have confused even the able Minister in charge, and from a drafting viewpoint the compromise arrived at is quite masterly.

The main theme is that individual chemists have an undisputed right to open where they like. So has a company with 75% chemist-owned shares. Any other person or any other company may apply to a newly constituted Pharmacy Authority (a barrister or solicitor) for permission to open. No chemist in business or any warehouse may have any "interest or estate" in another pharmacy business. No existing set-up is to be affected. The real advance in this legislation is in the instruction for the guidance of the Pharmacy Authority who "shall have regard to the public interest and the interests of the pharmaceutical profession" . . . to ensure . . . "a full, efficient and economic service in respect of the supply of drugs and pharmaceutical goods, that pharmacies are carried on by independent chemists owning and conducting their own businesses."

The intent of the Act is noteworthy but the safeguards appear thin. But the hammering into shape of a workable piece of legislation will take time and patience.

Unfortunately, our experience of pressure legislation is not too happy. Evidence of this is in the last section of the Act. Here, in one foul sweep, six years of protracted Court action (in which we were upheld by two Courts of Appeal) was ruled out by the admission of (amongst other things) Aspirin, Phenacetin and Caffeine Tablets to the Schedule of "open-sellers." This addition appeared to be so politically arranged that the insistence of blocking this would be done at the price of wrecking the whole Act. And with the revoking of licensing legislation as a distinct possibility, this would leave chemists the prey of big-company pharmacy.

So the legislation becomes a modified improvement. It has forced retail pharmacy together as a fighting organisation which, after the November elections, must reassert its militancy in the cause of "Pharmacy for Pharmacists."

VETERINARY MEDICINES RESTRICTED IN PHILIPPINES

A new law in the Philippines restricts the sale of veterinary medicines to registered pharmacies, biological laboratories and veterinary clinics. This law is aimed at pet shops and grocery stores which have been selling veterinary preparations without proper supervision.—"Pharmacy International," August, 1954.

NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

The plea of ignorance will never take away our responsibilities.

—Ruskin.

Mrs. J. R. Mulhall has sold her pharmacy at Bowral. Mr. A. Fanthorpe is the owner of the Tocumwal Pharmacy, Tocumwal.

Mr. H. T. Stanford has purchased Bowen's pharmacy, at Maclean.

Mr. Clive Bass, late of Bangalow, has purchased the Central Pharmacy, Bong Bong street, Bowral.

Mr. R. J. Doust has opened a pharmacy in Anderson avenue, Panania.

Mr. L. P. Sullivan has a pharmacy at 48 Dargan street, Bass Hill, via Yagoona.

Mr. A. G. Mynott has a pharmacy in Gympsea Bay road, Gympsea.

Mr. A. G. Greentree, Katoomba, has disposed of his pharmacy.

Mr. W. L. Parle, of Belgrave street, Manly, has sold his pharmacy to Mr. V. J. Quilty.

Mr. E. A. Heap, 93 Blaxland road, Ryde, has sold his pharmacy to Mr. D. J. Palmer, late of North Sydney.

Mr. C. A. Morton, late of Spit road, Spit Junction, has sold his pharmacy.

Dr. H. B. Taylor, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R.A.C.I., N.S.W. Government Analyst, has retired. Dr. Taylor is a member of the N.S.W. Poisons Advisory Committee constituted under the Poisons Act 1952.

New Shopping Centre for Ryde.—The Ryde Council has planned a new shopping centre. The scheme entails erection of 57 shops grouped round a four-storey department store. Ryde's present population is 54,000.

New Government Analyst.—The Executive Council has appointed Mr. E. S. Ogg, B.Sc., as N.S.W. Government Analyst in succession to Dr. Taylor, who has retired. Mr. Ogg (48) was a senior analyst in the Health Department.

Lottery Luck.—Winner of the 7th prize (£300) in Special Lottery No. 241 was the "M. & A." Syndicate, Mr. A. F. Winterton, Neutral Bay. Mr. Winterton is a Councillor of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The Annual Meeting of the Newcastle and Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association was held at Newcastle on October 21. The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales was represented by the President, Mr. E. G. Hall, and the N.S.W. Branch of the Guild was represented by the Treasurer, Mr. W. F. Pinerua.

At the recent Zone meetings held at Lismore and Tamworth, organised pharmacy was represented by Messrs. L. W. Smith, E. G. Hall and A. E. Conolly. At the Zone meeting held at Orange the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales was represented by Mr. B. G. Fegent. The New South Wales Branch of the Guild had Mr. R. K. Strang as its representative.

Medical Benefits Fund of Australia—New Offices.—The Medical Benefits Fund of Australia has opened new offices at 32 Jamieson street, Sydney. The Fund Manager, Mr. J. F. Cade, explained that more counter space was available at the new offices, and glass divisions allowed of more privacy.

New N.S.W. Hospitals Planned.—The Hospitals Commission is considering the building of a large public



AND OTHER FUNGOUS INFECTIONS OF THE SKIN

In the summer months when tinea and other fungous infections become most active the demand for a dependable preparation for their treatment increases in proportion. Undex, which has proven its effectiveness in the prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of these infections, becomes more than ever a necessity to every pharmacist's stock.

The Ointment—in 2-oz. tubes.
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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

hospital at Roseville. It is reported that the Archbold Estate, between Roseville and Lindfield, will be the site. A 40-bed hospital, to cost £275,000, is planned for Gloucester. Tenders will be called soon for the work.

Extra Holidays at Christmas.—State Cabinet is to consider whether two extra holidays will be gazetted for the Christmas period. Both Christmas Day and New Year's Day fall on Saturdays, and it has been represented that people would be deprived of two days' holiday which they normally enjoy at Christmas.

HEROIN TO BE BANNED.

It is reported that State Cabinet has approved a Bill to prohibit the manufacture, use, sale, distribution or possession of the drug heroin in any form.

MIGRANT TAKES SLEEPING TABLETS.

In the Lunacy Court on September 23 evidence was given that an Italian migrant had taken 25 sleeping tablets. In addition he had slashed his wrists with broken glass, and turned on the gas. He was remanded for medical observation.

STOLEN DANGEROUS DRUGS.

Drugs continue to be stolen in Sydney! On September 23, thieves stole a doctor's emergency kit containing dangerous drugs from Dr. C. Findlay's car at Marrickville. It contained Morphine, Sodium Phenobarb and Pethedine. The car was found later abandoned in Marrickville road.

PHENOBARBS "AFTER TIFF."

A man and wife, after a "tiff," had each swallowed a handful of phenobarb tablets, the Lunacy Court was told on September 28.

The husband, a 59-years-old pensioner, appeared before Mr. Doolan, S.M., and was remanded for seven days' medical observation. The wife did not appear and, according to police evidence, is not expected to live.

SYDNEY PROPERTIES VALUABLE.

Property values in Sydney are being maintained. A two-storey brick building (two shops and professional chambers) in Forest road, Hurstville, recently sold for £31,000.

A corner block of seven shops at Bondi Junction has been sold for £67,500.

Factory premises in Oxford street, city, sold for £21,200.

NEW SCHEME FOR DENTAL MECHANICS.

A plan to register dental mechanics as dentists has been prepared for Cabinet by Health Minister O'Sullivan.

Mr. O'Sullivan discussed the plan with a deputation from the N.S.W. Dental Association.

It is expected to be bitterly opposed by dentists and may arouse controversy in Cabinet.

Dental mechanics, since 1949, have sought the right to sell dentures direct to the public.

Proposed registration of mechanics is conditional upon completion of a short-term course.

BORAX DANGEROUS.

The Sydney "Sunday Telegraph," commenting on a London report of the death of a six weeks old baby after painting its throat with glycerine and borax, states:

"A leading Sydney pathologist said that borax (boracic acid) should not be taken by mouth. He

warned mothers against the use of borax with glycerine as an antiseptic for painting children's throats.

"Qualified nurses and doctors can use the mixture as a paint, but children tend to swallow the mixture if it is administered by an inexperienced mother."

GRANT FOR PHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT.

It is reported that Australian Life Insurance Companies have made grants of thousands of pounds for research into heart disease.

The Life Insurance Medical Research Fund will provide £25,000 for eight grants to research workers.

Included in the allocation is the Department of Pharmacology, University of Sydney, for research under the direction of Professor R. H. Thorp, on electrical activity of the heart muscle and the influence of drugs used in the treatment of heart disease.

N.S.W. CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB.

The following are the results of the N.S.W. Chemists' Golf Club event held at the N.S.W. Golf Course, La Perouse, on October 19:

Four Ball:

Winners: Tom Barry (20) and Snow Atherton (27), 40 points.

Runners-up: Bill Timmony and Cliff Gostelow, 38 points, on a count-back from Jim Halcrow and Bob Bowie.

"A" Grade: Warwick Rourke (7), 33 points.

"B" Grade: Ted Stewart (17), 31 points.

"C" Grade: Geoff McEvoy (27), 29 points.

Special Trophy, given for worst score of the day—£1 worth of one-shilling pieces, to be played on Poker Machine immediately: Won by Bob Barbuto (10 points).

The Special Christmas Meeting of the N.S.W. Chemists' Golf Club will be held at Cromey Golf Club, Dee Why, on December 8.

OPTOMETRISTS OPPOSE BILL.

The Australian Optometrical Association has asked members of State Parliament to stop the proposed legislation prepared by the Minister for Health (Mr. O'Sullivan) providing for the reconstitution of the Board of Optometrical Registration and making provision for the expansion of optometry firms.

The Australian Optometrical Association, in a circular to members, says the Government proposes to reconstitute the board to comprise seven members, only three of whom are to be optometrists.

The circular claims optometrists will be denied the free election of their board members, who are to be selected by the Minister.

Another body, the Opticians' and Optometrists' Association of N.S.W., supports the Government's action. It claims that the legislation will create a democratic board which will work for the benefit of the public and optometrists in general and "not for a conservative few."

DANGER IN SLEEPING DRAUGHTS.

The City Coroner, Mr. F. L. McNamara, warned on September 22 that an overdose of sleeping draughts containing chloral hydrate could be very dangerous. He found that Mrs. Shirley Grace Aldridge, 24, of Bennett street, North Bondi, was poisoned on August 15 by an accidental overdose of chloral hydrate.

After the hearing of evidence in the case, Mr. McNamara said there had been a number of deaths recently from chloral hydrate.

"In a recent case here I was informed that 40 grains or more can be very dangerous and that death has occurred from less than 20 grains," he said.

"Chloral hydrate is a common sleeping draught, sold in 20 to 40 grain doses, but there are many people who don't adhere to the instructions, not realising that a double dose can be very dangerous."

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VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

STEINBERG C.L. Vitamin E in the treatment of fibrositis. *Am. J. Med. Sci.* 201, 347-9 (1941).

Fibrositis is a disease characterised by inflammatory reaction of fibrous connective tissue anywhere in the body. Primary fibrositis is a metabolic disease, and secondary fibrositis is muscle pain and swelling associated with primary diseases such as arthritis, rheumatic fever, gout, etc. Primary fibrositis is sometimes diagnosed as lumbago, torticollis, muscular rheumatism, myositis, etc.

Vitamin E is of value in the treatment of primary fibrositis, but has little, if any, beneficial effect in cases of secondary fibrositis.

Thirty patients with primary fibrositis were treated with vitamin E either as wheat germ oil or as mixed natural vitamin E concentrate (120 mg. of tocopherol per day). Complete relief was obtained by all patients.

STEINBERG C.L. Dilute and concentrated preparations of the tocopherols (vitamin E) in the treatment of fibrositis. *N.Y. State J. Med.* 42, 773-8 (1942).

Twenty cases of primary fibrositis were treated with pure α -tocopherol, mixed tocopherol concentrates, and wheat germ oil. All of the vitamin E preparations were effective, but the more concentrated forms rather than wheat germ oil were preferred for therapy because no gastric disturbances were induced by them.

STEINBERG C.L. Tocopherols (Vitamin E) in treatment of primary fibrositis. *J. Bone Joint Surg.* 24, 411-23 (1942).

Natural mixed tocopherols, 120 to 240 mg. daily, were given to 20 patients with primary fibrositis. Definite improvement resulted in all cases. Forty other patients were given 300 mg. daily. Most of these patients improved after one week of treatment, and all but five were completely relieved of their fibrositic symptoms. Severe local reactions occurred when tocopherol concentrate was given intramuscularly at weekly intervals for three weeks, but all nine patients were relieved of fibrositic symptoms.

All of 12 patients given 200 mg. of tocopherol in corn oil intramuscularly at weekly intervals and observed for two to four months were also definitely relieved.

The fibrositis of nine out of 12 patients who received 65 mg. of tocopherol by mouth three times daily was definitely improved. Six of ten patients who received 65 mg. of tocopherol by mouth were completely relieved.

Inserted in the interests of Pharmacists by
Pro-Vita Products Pty. Ltd.
422 Collins Street,
Melbourne.

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

"It is particularly dangerous when taken with alcohol, although there is no suggestion of that in this case."

Mr. McNamara said he had no doubt that Mrs. Aldridge took an overdose of the draught without realising the danger.

SODIUM BICARBONATE LETHAL.

A country detective had proved that sodium bicarbonate emetic could be lethal, states Dr. R. V. McFadzean, of Griffith.

In a letter to the Premier, Mr. Cahill, Dr. McFadzean said that Detective Senior Constable E. R. Willoughby was the first person, as far as he knew, to prove this.

Mr. Cahill made the letter available to the Press on September 22.

Dr. McFadzean said that after two ounces of bicarbonate of soda were found in the body of a child who died in Griffith District Hospital, Detective Willoughby experimented with the chemical to see if it was as harmless as he had been advised.

"As a result of these experiments he informed me that he believed that the child had died from irritation of the bowel caused by the sodium bicarbonate," said Dr. McFadzean.

He said the Coroner's finding had completely justified the detective's tenacity.

Mr. Cahill said he had brought Dr. McFadzean's letter to the attention of the Commissioner of Police, Mr. C. J. Delaney.

ELIMINATING "BLACKHEAD" IN COOKED PRAWNS.

Adherence to simple cooking rules worked out by C.S.I.R.O.'s Division of Food Preservation will ensure that cooked prawns reach the market free from the unsightly black discolouration which sometimes develops.

From time to time some of the iced prawns sent to the Sydney Fish Market from various fishing ports in New South Wales have been condemned on arrival because of an unsightly, black discolouration affecting the heads and other parts of the shell and legs of the prawns. This condition, known as "blackhead," develops during a period of about a day and a half between cooking and arrival at the market.

The condition was thought to be due to spoilage by micro-organisms. Now, however, research by C.S.I.R.O. has shown that the discolouration is the result of chemical changes brought about by the action of naturally occurring tissue enzymes on one of the constituents of the blood of prawns.

A similar condition develops more rapidly and more intensely in all uncooked iced prawns.

Research has shown that "blackhead" can be avoided by making sure that the prawns reach cooking temperature rapidly and that they are then held sufficiently long at flesh temperatures of 190° to 200° F. The cooking procedure which prevents "blackhead" produces well-cooked prawns with no evidence of over-cooking.

LIFT BAN ON HOT-WATER BAGS: B.M.A.

According to a report published in "The Sydney Morning Herald" on October 5, the general secretary of the B.M.A., Dr. J. G. Hunter, has stated that the British Medical Association is bringing pressure on the Hospitals Commission to have the ban on hot-water bottles lifted.

Soon after the introduction of the ban on July 21 the B.M.A. had told the commission that it did not approve, he said.

Dr. Hunter added, "They wrote to us some time ago and asked our opinion. We gave it, but there has been

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The Australian WOMEN'S WEEKLY

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no relaxation up to the present. A good deal of pressure is now being brought to bear on them."

The annual meeting of the B.M.A. local associations, which cover the metropolitan and country areas, has asked the B.M.A. Council to request relaxation of the ban.

According to the same newspaper, another doctor said that the ban was particularly felt in areas which had low winter temperatures.

Ban to Stay.

On the following day, "The Sun" reported the Minister for Health (Mr. O'Sullivan) as saying, by way of comment, that patients in public hospitals could have hot water bottles in bed only if their doctors accepted responsibility for anything going wrong.

He said the Hospitals Commission was adhering to its earlier decision to prohibit the use of hot water bottles by patients. The bottles could be used only to warm beds, and must not be left with the patient unless the doctor accepts responsibility.

SODIUM CHLORACETATE NOT FAVOURED FOR USE AS RABBIT POISON.

Reply to Question in Parliament.

In reply to a question by Mr. Padman in the Legislative Assembly on September 8, the Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Graham) said:

It is true that a poison known as Sodium Chloracetate, or "1080," has been used for poisoning rabbits in Tasmania and Western Australia with some success. Having heard of the success that was claimed for it in those States, I gave instructions for an expert at the Trangie Experiment Farm to conduct a test on rabbits with "1080." As a result of that experiment it was considered that "1080" was no more successful for poisoning rabbits than strychnine. On the first night of the test a fair amount of "1080" bait was taken, but on the second night not very much was taken. Some people consider that rabbits are frightened by strychnine and certain other poisons and that they will not take them after the first or second night. The result of sodium chloracetate is a slow death to rabbits, and it is considered in those States where this poison is being used that rabbits will continue to take it, but that has not been the experience in this State. However, that is not the reason why it has not been used in New South Wales. Sodium chloracetate is one of the most deadly poisons known, and there is no known antidote for it. The Department of Health is opposed to its introduction to this State because of the serious effects that it could have, not to rabbits, but to human beings. That is why it has not been introduced into this State. The tests that have been conducted have convinced officers of the Department of Health that no advantage would be gained from the use of this poison in New South Wales. However, further consideration will be given to the question.

[We understand that Compound 1080 is sodium fluoroacetate.—Ed.]

OBITUARY.

"Jack" Shineberg.

We regret to record the death of Jacob Shineberg, late of 17 Bulkara road, Bellevue Hill, who passed away on October 4.

The late "Jack" Shineberg was a Councillor of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales for over 25 years, having resigned 12 months ago due to ill-health.

He qualified in Western Australia in January, 1918, and became registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in New South Wales in October, 1918.

He is survived by his wife and two daughters, Beth and Lois, to whom we extend sincere sympathy.

Lewis Cohen.

The many friends of the late Lewis Cohen experienced a profound shock when they learned he had



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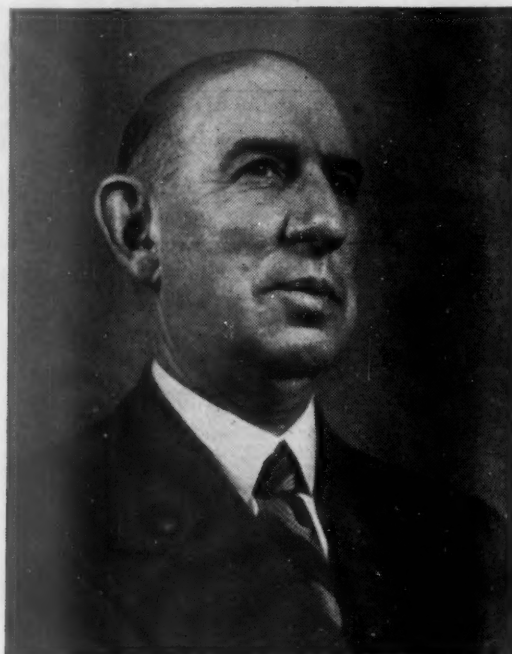
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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

passed away suddenly at his residence, 335 Edgecliff road, Woollahra, on October 2.

The late Lewis Cohen joined his company over 50 years ago, and he was a director for the past 40 years. Prior to his death he was the last serving director of the original Board of Drug Houses of Australia Ltd.



The Late Mr. Lewis Cohen.

He was a foundation member of Legacy, and his efforts for this organisation were prodigious.

It is not generally known that he served as a Lieutenant in the British Army during the Great War.

The late Lewis Cohen is survived by a widow and grown-up family of two sons and a daughter, to whom we extend our deepest sympathy.

Following a service at his home, he was privately interred at Rookwood on October 4.

SUMMER CAMP, 1954.

Report on Pharmacy Week-end, held at Castlereagh, Penrith, September 25-26, 1954:—

The weather being most inclement did not, however, dampen the spirits of those arriving at the camp on September 25.

The evening lecture, delivered by Mr. J. Parkinson, Advertising Manager of Frederick Stearns, was most informative. The subject embraced general merchandising, pharmacy lay-out, lighting of fixtures, shape of fixtures, use of island of cases, colour schemes, ways of eliminating store rooms using specially designed fixtures to take all reserve stocks, thus greatly reducing time used in replenishing fixtures and simplifying stock control. Particular emphasis was placed on positioning of stock featuring related merchandise, giving a far greater opportunity for companion selling. Mr. Parkinson was accompanied by Mr. D. Wilson, the New Zealand representative of Frederick Stearns. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Parkinson and Frederick Stearns at the conclusion of the lecture.

After the lecture, films of general interest were shown and later on a dance concluded the night's entertainment.

Sunday morning brought more visitors—Mr. O. C. V. Leggo (Vice-president of the N.S.W. Branch of the F.P.S. Guild of Australia), Mr. and Mrs. A. West, Mr., Mrs. and Master Wright, Mr. A. Winterton and G. Winterton, Mr. J. Chapman, Miss M. Frith, Mr. Earl Williams, Mr. P. Harding, Mr. W. Wilkinson, and our afternoon lecturer, Dr. Voss, and Mrs. Voss.

The morning symposium on Formulation was conducted by Mr. S. E. Wright, who introduced the main topics.

Mr. Wright, in his talk, stressed the need for more research by the individual pharmacist and the need for perseverance in "sticky" preparations and denounced the practice of sending these awkward prescriptions to the "bloke down the road" because "we are out of one of the ingredients." Pharmacists who adopted this attitude were shirking their responsibilities to the community and by so doing were defeating the purpose of those who were trying to bring more of Pharmacy back to the dispensary—its rightful place.

Mr. Bruce Williams carried on with a talk on surface-active agents—spans, tweens, etc.—the use of these modern agents in Pharmacy, particularly the newer emulsifying agents mentioned.

Mr. Warwick Wilkinson then carried on from Mr. Williams' talk with demonstrations of the use of these agents, e.g., the use of tween 20 in the preparation of the B.P. concentrated waters. Mr. Wilkinson went on to cite the number of ethical ointments of use in dermatology and in particular those containing antibiotics which all depended for their stability on the newer emulsifying agents and surface-active agents.

The lecture concluded after questions had been asked.

Sunday dinner was then served, and all present remarked on the quality of the meal.

After dinner, Dr. Voss was introduced, and his talk was most interesting. After a general preamble on Pharmaco-medico relationship, he suggested we take the human body into various sections and discuss each section with respect to the simple things for which a pharmacist prescribes and the dangers of each ailment or symptom which should be referred to the doctor.

Commencing with the skin, Dr. Voss mentioned the number of cases of allergy to sulphonamide creams and penicillin creams and the number of conditions which responded, at one time, to these medicaments. Due to their indiscriminate use, the efficacy was becoming less and less, owing to the breeding of resistant strain of the organisms concerned.

Following on from this and with respect to the respiratory tract, Dr. Voss again stressed the ever-increasing number of once susceptible organisms to antibiotics now unaffected by even larger doses. Mention here was made of Enithramycin, which is being used only in hospitals as a "last resort" antibiotic for use against those diseases on which all others have failed.

Dr. Voss mentioned the danger of head colds which, in children particularly, cause blocking of the Eustachian tube, with subsequent stagnation of mucus therein, resulting in otitis media or further complications such as perforation of the ear drum, causing temporary or permanent deafness.

There was danger in treating a cough of more than one month's duration. T.B. could not be overlooked here even if the patient had had an X-ray. In children the danger here could be bronchiectasis, which is very prevalent.

What amazed many of the pharmacists present was the alarming number of symptoms which can indicate carcinoma of many of the organs of the body, these symptoms being very common in many of the so-called "minor" cases treated by the pharmacist. Continued hoarseness of voice could indicate carcinoma of the larynx, etc.



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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Many questions were asked of Dr. Voss, some contentious, but they were all answered to the satisfaction of the inquirer.

A vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Voss for a most interesting talk.

The next afternoon until teatime was spent by some in going to the look-out about seven miles further on towards the Blue Mountains. A beautiful panoramic view is seen from this look-out.

Tea was most enjoyable and afterwards an old Charlie Chaplin film was shown for the benefit of the children, the adults enjoying it also.

The camp was deserted by 8.30, so no barbecue was held.

My thanks are extended to Mr. Brian Fegent, without whose help my task would have been most difficult. Thanks also to Mr. Wright, who organised the morning lecture, aided by Mr. B. Williams and Mr. W. Wilkinson. Thanks to Mr. Conolly, and especially Miss Brewer, who organised name cards for those present. And to those not mentioned but who assisted me to make this Pharmacy Week-end an outstanding success.

—G. G. Benjamin.

PHARMACY BOARD

**Monthly
Meeting**

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on September 14.

Present.—Messrs. J. L. Townley (President), L. Smith, A. West, G. Simpson, E. Dempster, O. Leggo and S. Wright.

World Health Organisation—List of Drugs Under Control—Codeine.—The Registrar tabled the list sought at last meeting.

Inspector's Reports.—The Board decided to institute legal proceedings in three cases.

Submission by Inspector Browne re Section 18.—The Registrar was requested to submit certain data for consideration at next meeting, and Mr. Browne was to be complimented on his admission.

Applications for Registration were approved as follows:

Having passed Qualifying Examination: Eileen Thornton Ablett, William Daniel Adams, Joseph Henry Ainsworth, James Taylor Allanson, Shirley Attwood, Maxwell William Barnett, Eric John Bear, Robert Andrew Borthistle, Barry Tebbut Brown, Zita Anne Louise Olive Carnell, Bryce Clive Chin, Paul Joseph Stanislaus Clark, Margaret Mary Connor, Albert Edward Cooper, Grahame Hunter Crighton, Colin George Davis, Hector Destro, Mark Anthony Doran, Alan Gilbert Edwards, Robert William Ennever, Gordon Karl Fetterplace, John Patrick Field, John Cameron Fox, Valerie Grace Frey, Neil Mason Garling, Edward Thomas Harrington, James Edmund Joseph Harrison, Cecil James Twining Hooke, Gregory Ross Humphris, Jill Infield, Bruce Edwin James, Douglas Bruce Jamieson, Hyman David Joseph, Frederick Joseph Kelly, Geoffrey Arthur Kench, Stuart Neville Lawrence, Barbara Leak, Gloria Rosalind Linney, David Maurice Lowrey, Joan Frances Lurcock, Alan John McKinney, Kenneth Leighton Meyer, Ronald Norman Moclair, Con James Mottee, Isobel Nicholson, Margaret Therese Nilon, John Robert Nimmo, Peter Edward O'Donnell, Joan Patricia O'Leary, Maurice William Orr, Ricarde Gerarde Pluss, Albert Cecil Ralph, John Edward Reeves, Robert Reid, Joan Fay Renwick, Stephen George Rose, Russell Mann Ross, David Anthony Sloane, John William Sleeman, Peter Thomas Star, Joan Stokes, Alan Wright Swift,

Peter Malcolm Taylor, Frederick Edward Teiffel, William Francis Walsh, John Christopher Whitty, Brian Edward Wunsch, Stuart William Burns, John Ramsay MacAndrew.

By Reciprocal Agreement: Graham Thomas Shambler (from Queensland) and Hugh Joseph Russell Gamble (from Victoria).

By Restoration: Joan Robertson.

Certificates of Identity were issued to the following: Mr. A. W. West, Mrs. Lois Willis (nee Jones), Mr. D. Turnock, Mr. F. P. McDonogh, Miss G. F. Bagnall, Mr. Stewart Tucker, all to Great Britain; Miss Alma L. Robinson (to New Zealand); Mrs. N. E. Strachan (nee McDonald) (to Western Australia); and Mr. James R. Hosie (to Victoria).

Poisons Act.—The following deaths from Poisons had been received since last meeting, viz.: Chloral Hydrate, 1; Colchicine, 1; Cyanide, 1; Quinine, 1; Strychnine, 3; Chloral Hydrate and Pot. Bromide, 2; Pentachlorophenol, 1; Barbiturates, 2; Parathion, 1.

Correspondence.—Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, re changing date of next Presentation Meeting. The date for the Presentation was fixed for November 1.

Director-General — International non-proprietary name for drugs—Levallorphan.—The Board decided to advise the Department that it agreed with Dr. Taylor that Levallorphan was an appropriate name for this drug.

New Insecticide, "Chlorthion." This inquiry was handed to Mr. Wright for report at next meeting.

Leave of absence for Mr. A. West.—Eight months' leave of absence was granted. Members expressed their best wishes and hopes for an enjoyable trip overseas.

Meeting closed 10.45 p.m.

OCTOBER MEETING OF PHARMACY BOARD.

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met in the Board Room, Department of Public Health, Sydney, on October 12.

Present.—Mr. J. L. Townley (President), Messrs. K. Cartwright, E. Dempster, C. Gostelow, L. Smith, S. Wright and O. Leggo.

Control of Codeine under the Dangerous Drugs Act.—It was decided that the Registrar, assisted by Mr. Wright, should write a suitable letter to the Department and that the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales be informed of the action taken.

Chlorthion—Report by Mr. Wright.—Mr. Wright stated that this would be classified as a Schedule I First Part Poison. Firm to be suitably advised.

"Spraymate" Insecticide.—Not controlled at present.

Applications for Registration were approved as follows:—

Having passed Qualifying Examination: Miss M. A. Alexander, R. Bisora, R. L. Crowley, C. J. Green, J. W. Irvine, D. P. Judd, B. K. Woodlands and R. E. Thomas.

By Reciprocal Agreement: P. B. Costiff (from Great Britain).

By Restoration: Mavis C. Sherlock.

Application of D. J. Rybaczek, University of Poznan, Poland, under Section 11 (e), was referred to the Subcommittee on Foreign Chemists for examination and report.

Teresa Basaglia-Galassini, University Bologna, Italy: Evidence of registration in Italy submitted as requested. Her certificate was recognised and approval to approach the University granted.

Certificates of Identity Issued.—Ivor Petersen (to New Zealand), W. M. Gow (to Great Britain), K. E. Dane (to Queensland), and J. L. Donnison (to Queensland).

Leaving Certificates Accepted.—Two.

Registration of Indentures.—Registrations comprised three new indentures, four transfers and two cancellations.

Poisons Act.—Notifications of the following deaths from poisoning have been received since last meeting,



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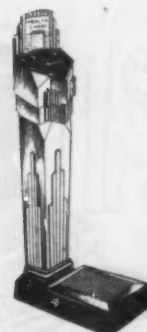
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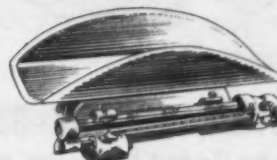
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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

viz.: Strychnine 2, Carbrital 1, Chloral Hydrate 1, Butabarbital 1, Mercuric Compound 1, Muriatic Acid 2, Phenobarbitone 1.

Correspondence.—Pharmacy Board of Victoria, re Amendment to the Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Act and Regulations.—Handed to Mr. Wright for perusal.

Meeting closed at 10 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on October 5, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. E. G. Hall (Chairman), K. A. Cartwright, A. F. Winterton, H. W. Read, S. E. Wright, J. F. Plunkett, G. G. Benjamin, B. G. Fegent, K. H. Powell, J. L. Townley and A. W. West.

Death of Jack Shineberg.—Mr. Hall said that the late Jack Shineberg had been a councillor for 25 years. He qualified in Western Australia in 1918, being registered in New South Wales in October, 1918.

Mr. Hall said he had attended the funeral that morning. The late Jack Shineberg was held in very great esteem and would be much missed.

Mr. Hall said he also announced with great regret the passing of Lewis Cohen, who was always prepared to help pharmacy. He had tremendous interests in Sydney and he was the driving force behind Sydney Legacy.

The meeting adjourned for five minutes as a mark of respect to the memories of the late Jack Shineberg and the late Lewis Cohen.

Appointment of Solicitor.—After discussion, it was decided to carry on as at present, that is, to select the most suitable solicitor for the matter at issue.

Post-Graduate Course, 1955.—Mr. Fegent said there was need for lectures dealing with the chemistry of the newer antibiotics.

After discussion, it was decided to hold a series of twelve lectures in Organic Chemistry in 1955, during March, April and May, entitled "The Chemistry and Pharmacy of Modern Medicinals."

Mr. Wright said he would be able to assist.

Fees suggested were £1/1/- for Society members and £5/5/- for others. The lectures are to be held on dates and at a location to be decided by the Executive.

It was resolved that the lectures should be open to full members of the Society only at a suitable fee. It was further decided that only members of the Society, that is, full members at the date of posting the circular, be admitted to the lectures.

In connection with proposed Pharmacology Lectures in 1955, it was decided to hold over consideration of this matter.

First Year Apprentices' Examination, 1954.—Mr. Hall said that Section B had been marked.

Country Visits.

Lismore: Mr. Hall said Lismore had been visited during the week-end before last. Not many questions were asked at the zone meeting.

Tamworth Meeting, October 10: Mr. Hall said he would be attending in company with Mr. Smith and the Secretary.

Mid-Western Zone Meeting, Orange, November 7: The date of the zone meeting was noted.

Week-end Camp at Castlereagh: Mr. Benjamin read a report which he had prepared concerning the week-end camp.

[The report is published in the N.S.W. "Personal and General" section.—Ed.]

Mr. Hall congratulated Mr. Benjamin and his assistants on the bold experiment which they had conducted.

Mr. Cartwright held that those young people who suggested the week-end camp had not supported it adequately.

Convicted Persons—Eligibility for Membership.—This matter was held over.

Presentation of Registration Certificates and Prizes.—Mr. Hall said the date had been altered to November 1, as the Minister for Health could not attend on the previous date.

It was mentioned that November 1 would clash with the Pharmacology Lecture. It was decided to ask Professor Thorp to postpone his lecture in Pharmacology.

Prize-winners, 1954.—The Secretary said that Mr. Wright had written as follows: "It is recommended that these prizes be awarded as follows:

Elliott Prize: D. B. Heilman.

Kodak No. 1 Prize: J. W. Wood.

Kodak No. 2 Prize: Mrs. Dorothy Ranger.

McCrorry Medal for Dispensing: J. W. Wood.

Pharmaceutical Society's Gold Medal: D. B. Heilman.

Christmas Function, Monday, December 13.—Mr. Hall said this was the only night available. The function would be held in the Adam Room:

It was decided to advise the committeemen of the Guild they could attend.

Mr. Townley said he would announce it at the Pharmacy Board meeting. He suggested that one artist should be engaged.

The fixing of the dinner subscription was deferred.

Applications for Membership were approved as follows:

William Daniel Adams, Lindfield; Joseph Henry Ainsworth, Narrandera; Maxwell William Barnett, Bexley North; Eric John Bear, Belfield; Robert Andrew Borsthistle, Strathfield; Barry Tebbutt Brown, Lindfield; Bryce Clive Chin, Balgowlah; John Jacob Ludwig Curotta, Petersham; Mark Anthony Doran, Haberfield; Robert William Ennever, Roseville; Gordon Karl Fetterplace, Auburn; John Cameron Fox, Croydon; John Patrick Field, Ashfield; James Edmund Joseph Harrison, Leichhardt; Jill Infield, Killara; John Wood Irvine, Hurstville; Frederick John Kelly, Castlecrag; Geoffrey Arthur Kench, Gordon; Barbara Leak, Manly; David Lewis, Belfield; Gloria Rosalind Linney, Homebush; Joan Frances Lurcock, Carlton; Alan John McKinney, Birrong; John Ramsay MacAndrew, Concord; Kenneth Leighton Meyer, Willoughby; Ronald Norman Moclair, North Bondi; Con James Mottee, Kensington; Isobel Nicholson, Lindfield; John Robert Nimmo, Bondi; Peter Edward O'Donnell, Strathfield; Joan Patricia O'Leary, Hurstville; Kevin Douglas Peter Owen, Concord; Albert Cecil Ralph, Wallsend; Russell Mann Ross, Stockton; David Anthony Sloane, Double Bay; Saxon Sorensen, Carlton; Peter Thomas Star, Concord West; William Francis Walsh, Cronulla; Brian Keith Woodlands, Epping; Eileen Thornton Ablett, Roseville; Evelyn Marion Charles, Killara; Bruce Edwin James, Sydney; Hyman David Joseph, Castlecrag; and Peter James Sullivan, Ryde.

Advance to Full Membership.—Paul Joseph Clark, Coogee; Grahame Hunter Crighton, Caringbah; Neil Mason Garling, Cremorne; Colin James Green, Miranda; David M. Lowrey, Randwick; John Anthony Norton, Auburn; Maurice William Orr, Burwood; Stephen George Rose, Kensington; Nora Joan Stokes, Coogee; Brian Edward Wuntsch, Regent's Park; James Taylor Allanson, Adamstown; Remo Bisaro, Leichhardt; Mrs. Rae Brogden, West Marrickville; Zita Anne Louise Olive Carnell, Longueville; Margaret Mary Connor, Haberfield; Hector Destro, Randwick; Cecil James Twining Hooke, New Lambton; Gregory Ross Humphris, Artarmon; Wendy Little, Fairlight; John Edward Reeves, Dulwich Hill; Peter Malcolm Taylor, Braddon, Canberra; and Joan Fay Renwick, Bondi.

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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Reinstatements.—Sybil Elsie Marks, Rose Bay; and Ailsa Munro, Bowral.

Reinstatements and Advancements.—Edward Thomas Harrington, North Strathfield; and Jean McCallum Rixon, Roseville.

Associate Members.—Austin Thomas Sheath, David John Jollow, Peter Alexander Hislop.

Leave of Absence for Councillor A. W. West.—In view of Mr. West's impending visit overseas, it was resolved that he be granted eight months' leave of absence.

Correspondence.—Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique, advising the General Assembly will meet in London, September 19 to 23, 1955.

Australasian Medical Congress, advising that Society letter concerning the Scientific Exhibition has been sent to Dr. Edgar Thomson, also enquiring the nature of the proposed exhibition.

Mr. F. C. Kent, advising that at medical exhibitions in other States the A.P.F. has been exhibited. It was decided to refer the matter of exhibition of the new A.P.F. to the A.P.F. Committee for report to next Council Meeting.

Pharmaceutical Council of W.A., enquiring whether it is the usual practice in N.S.W. for all eye drops to be prepared according to the B.P.C. reference quoted by the Public Health Department of W.A. The Secretary said this matter had been referred to Mr. Wright. Mr. Wright's reply was read and adopted.

Secretary, Poisons Advisory Committee, notifying the Society to send two representatives to the conference regarding the Poisons Act to be held on October 15.—It was resolved that Mr. Hall and Mr. Fegent attend the conference.

Registrar, Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., advising that Mr. Wright has undertaken to prepare some data for the Board concerning the Proclamation of Codeine, Ethylmorphine, etc., as D.D's. It was reported that the matter would be discussed by the Pharmacy Board on October 12.

Secretary, to Mr. E. Rouse, Kodak (A'sia) Pty. Ltd., acknowledging letter advising Mr. Rouse, who is abroad, the names of the winners of the 1954 Kodak Prizes (No. 1 and No. 2).

Professor Thorp, regarding proposed interview with the Minister for Health in order to make further progress towards the three-year degree course. Mr. Hall said the Pharmacy Board had taken up the matter and was now awaiting a reply from the Minister for Health (Mr. O'Sullivan) as to a suitable date to take a deputation to the Minister for Education.

Mr. B. Williams, Roseville, resigning as chairman of the Science Group in accordance with medical advice.—It was decided to accept with regret Mr. Williams' resignation.

Pharmaceutical Society of S.A., advising that in South Australia Codeine ceases to be a dangerous drug when it leaves the hands of the wholesaler but remains subject to the Poisons Regulations. Stating that previous information made available to the Society would not have enabled the Society to make a correct comparison.

General.—It was decided to thank Mr. Parkinson, of Frederick Stearns, for his assistance at the week-end camp.

It was decided also to thank Dr. John Voss, of Panania, for his help.

Before concluding the meeting, the President extended to Councillor A. W. West the best wishes of his colleagues for a pleasant journey abroad and a safe return.

The meeting terminated at 10.58 p.m.

THE GUILD

**S.B.C.
Meeting**

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on September 9, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith, W. F. Pinerua, R. K. Strang, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, P. Lipman, C. D. Bradford, J. N. Young and K. E. Thomas.

Welcome to Visitors.—Mr. Smith welcomed to the meeting Mr. George Dallimore, Deputy Federal President of the Guild, and Mr. K. Attiwill, Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations.

Poisons Act and Regulations.—Mr. Smith said: "I will draw your attention to something I have done during the month regarding the Poisons Act. The next step is to get a competent pharmacist. The Committees have met and finalised their recommendations. It is essential for a competent pharmacist to bring members up to date. I have made arrangements with Mr. S. E. Wright to do the whole of the Regulations (like the Supplement in the B.P.), with columns showing drugs or chemicals, which schedule it appears in, also the proprietary lines which are poisons."

The Committee ratified Mr. Smith's actions concerning the Poisons Act and also the D.D. Act.

It was decided to put Mr. Wright on the P.P. mailing list.

It was decided to advise members through the G.S. Bulletin that they must put into service the new type of D.D. register.

Election of Officers.—The following were elected unopposed:—**President:** Mr. L. W. Smith. **Vice-President:** Mr. O. C. V. Leggo. **Hon. Treasurer:** Mr. W. F. Pinerua. **Federal Delegate:** Mr. O. C. V. Leggo. **Second Delegate:** Mr. L. W. Smith.

Election of Sub-Committees:

Trade and Commerce, Planning and Publicity: The present members of the sub-committee were re-elected, plus Mr. J. N. Young (Messrs. R. W. Feller, O. C. V. Leggo, W. F. Pinerua, R. S. Leece, K. W. Jordan, L. W. Smith and J. N. Young).

Repatriation, Lodge and Hospital Dispensing.—The present members of the sub-committee were re-elected (Messrs. W. G. Sapsford, L. W. Smith, K. E. Thomas, W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller and R. K. Strang).

Pricing.—The present members of the sub-committee were re-elected, plus Mr. P. Lipman (Messrs. K. E. Thomas, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, L. W. Smith, C. D. Bradford, and P. Lipman).

Industrial.—Messrs. L. W. Smith and R. K. Strang were re-elected.

Board of A.C.A.—Retailers' Shareholders.—Mr. Feller was reappointed.

Pharmacists (State) Conciliation Committee.—Mr. L. W. Smith and Mr. A. E. Conolly were reappointed.

Pharmacists' (State) Apprenticeship Committee.—Mr. L. W. Smith and Mr. A. E. Conolly were reappointed.

State Liaison Committee.—The Guild Executive, plus Mr. R. K. Strang, were re-elected.

Representative on Health Week Council.—Mr. C. D. Bradford was re-elected.

Country Visits:

Lismore Meeting.—September 26: Mr. Smith said he would attend.

Tamworth Meeting.—October 10: Mr. Smith said he would attend.

Mid-Western Zone.—November 7: Mr. R. K. Strang to attend.

Annual General Meeting:

Resolutions Passed:

No. 1.—"That, in view of the fact that New South Wales membership comprises more than one-third of the Federal membership, and therefore over one-third of the payments to the Federal Executive, this General Meeting of members demands New South Wales be represented on Federal Executive."

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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Mr. Dallimore said the State Branch could not demand a seat on the Federal Executive. New South Wales was only a branch of the Guild. The Federal Council was the controlling body.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. W. F. Pinerua, seconded by Mr. K. E. Thomas, "that the Federal Council be requested to elect a New South Wales representative to the Federal Executive of the Guild."

No. 2.—"That, in view of the fact that such a high standard is required in dispensing, and that all prescriptions be dispensed extemporaneously, the Federal dispensing fees, as published in Notes to Approved Chemists, be paid without any discount being deducted."

It was decided to pass this resolution on to the Federal Council.

No. 3.—"That this Annual General Meeting request the incoming committee to take up this matter with the Federal negotiators, and insist that the Government, before listing a line, make sure that it is going to be made available through every regular wholesale channel."

Mr. Pinerua said the resolution referred to the distribution of P.B. items.

It was decided to refer the matter to Federal Council.

No. 4.—"That the State Branch of the Guild investigate as a matter of extreme urgency the possibility of Guild members accepting new so-called ethicals on the signature by both detaller and pharmacist on a standardised form throughout the State, that any of his stock remaining on the shelf at the end of the current month be returned to the source of supply for full credit, acceptance of the goods by the pharmacist to imply full acceptance of these conditions by the manufacturer."

It was decided to refer this resolution to the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Smith said there was nothing except what was in the Federal President's letter.

The Secretary read the headings contained in the Federal President's letter.

Mr. Jordan said it was very nice to receive this letter each month.

Mr. Smith said there would be a meeting shortly of the Federal Committee of Inquiry. It would be held in Melbourne on September 23. Mr. Smith added that he was a member of this Federal Committee.

Federal Council Meeting, Melbourne, Commencing October 25.—Mr. Smith said he would convene a special meeting of the committee to discuss the Federal Agenda when it came to hand.

Proposed Family Health Magazine.—Mr. Dallimore said it had been decided by the Federal Council to look into the Guild Magazine project. A survey was taken out in Western Australia, with such a remarkable result that it was decided to go further afield. The idea was to harness the whole of pharmacy in a united drive. It had such remarkable possibilities that all should think about it enthusiastically.

In Newcastle 20 chemists had approved the proposal. The same result was secured in Wollongong. Mr. Dallimore gave concise details of his interviews and contacts established while in Sydney and the surrounding provincial towns.

Mr. Attiwill said the notification concerning the magazine published in the Guild Service Bulletin had been read by all chemists contacted.

Mr. Attiwill gave details of the high-level interviews which he had made in company with Mr. Dallimore. He also gave a great deal of information concerning his contacts while in Sydney. The Guild magazine was a mighty concept.

Mr. Strang asked whether a charge would be made for the magazine or whether it would be given away.

Mr. Attiwill said that was a matter for the Federal Council. Members needn't take merely 100 copies per month. One man in Queensland said he would take 1250 copies. Another said he would take 600 copies. The magazine could be launched as a "give away" for, say, 12 months. At the end of that period a further decision could be made whether to sell it or give it away. Advertising revenue would go up as the circulation increased.

Mr. Strang: "Could non-Guild members get the magazine?"

Mr. Dallimore: "No."

Mr. Jordan: "Are you satisfied that the various places visited are interested in the magazine or in the Guild?"

Mr. Dallimore: "Sixty per cent. say it is a great idea. Others say if the Guild sponsors it they will be in it."

Poisons Advisory Committee.—Mr. Smith said that when the full committee met it would be permissible for Mr. Pinerua and he to attend and appear for the Guild, that is, the Guild would have two additional spokesmen.

New Members Elected.—Peter Ditchfield, Inverell; Kevin Patrick Fitzgerald, Werris Creek; Bruce Porter, Liverpool; John Barry Prentice, Coogee; Arthur Gordon Wall and Ruby Mary Proust, Balmain.

Reinstatement.—Sydney Eric Jolliffe, Brighton-le-Sands.

General.—Mr. Smith reported that Mr. Cutler had suffered an accident at Hurstville. It was decided to write a letter to him, expressing profound regret.

The meeting ended at 11.6 p.m.

VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

Messrs. J. B. Robinson and A. J. H. Riddiford are now in partnership at Central Pharmacy, Traralgon.

Mr. J. G. Kellas is at present relieving in South Australia.

Mr. M. C. Wood has resigned as manager of Mr. Z. Markov's pharmacy, Carlton.

Mr. J. C. Muncey has been appointed manager of Mr. H. S. Cope's pharmacy, Travancore.

Mr. J. T. Hocking advised that his pharmacy at Lockington will be open full-time under the management of Miss Ruth Rogers.

Mr. P. T. McNamara has returned from Tasmania and has accepted a position with Mr. S. G. Robson, Hamilton.

Miss L. McCleery has been appointed Manager of Mr. H. B. Winkle's pharmacy, 283 Waverley road, East Malvern.

Mr. C. H. Gaunson is managing Mr. A. W. Clarke's Croydon pharmacy, while Mr. A. G. Westlake will be in charge of Mr. Gaunson's pharmacy at Prahran.

Mr. D. R. Horsfield has resigned his position with Mrs. Baer, Pascoe Vale, and has taken a position with McGibbony & Beaumont, Melbourne.

Miss M. L. Lang has relinquished her position as Manager, U.F.S. Dispensary, Kingsville, and is doing some relieving work. She is at present at the Pharmacy of Mr. E. W. Braithwaite, Glenferrie.

The engagement is announced of Dorothy Read, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Read, 15 Central avenue, Footscray, to Leslie Gordon, second son of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Wheeler, of Wallacedale.

TOPPINS for TABLETS

TINCTURES
SPECIALITIES
PRIVATE FORMULAE

and

"OWN NAME"

packs of
Pharmaceuticals

Years have proved that the QUALITY of our products is undoubted and SATISFACTION is guaranteed.

Take advantage of our experience and policy of progression.

Representatives in All States:

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Victoria: John Kiddell, 300 King Street, Melbourne.

South Australia: Arthur Searcy & Son Ltd., 138 Grote Street, Adelaide.

Western Australia: Geoff. Martin & Son, 83 Brisbane Street, Perth.

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Full 50% Mark-up

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Ointment for relief of
varicose veins, varicose
ulcers and most forms
of varicose Dermatitis.

Stocks can be ordered
through any wholesale
drughouse.

A New Service for the Busy Pharmacist

Since the refitting of our Laboratory we are now in a position to accept orders for the compounding of special pharmaceutical formulae, including:—

- Milled Ointments
- Homogenised Creams
- Microscopic Stains
- Standardised Volumetric Solutions
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Special prices quoted for bulk quantities.
Your enquiries invited.

**HALLAM LABORATORIES
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(Chemists to Sydney since 1883)

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VICTORIA (Continued)

Engagement.—The engagement is announced of Judith, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Muntz, of Kew, to Barry, only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Dean, of East Brighton.

Wedding.—Our congratulations to Mr. John Miller, whose marriage to Miss Margaret Matthews was celebrated at St. Mary's Church of England, Caulfield, on October 16.

Wedding.—On October 16, at St. Mary's Church of England, Caulfield, Mr. John Miller, Ph.C., married Sister Margaret Bessie Mathews, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Mathews, of Elsternwick. The father of the bridegroom is also a pharmacist, and is southern manager of Wyeth International and Associated Companies.

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: OCTOBER LIST.

Manager or Reliever	Pharmacy
Ayscough, A. L.	J. J. A. Lee, Rushworth.
Barber, W.	Hanton's Phcy., Frankston.
Bolger, Miss E.	E. C. McClelland, Port Melb.
Broberg, K. N.	L. J. Premier, Yallourn.
Broberg, K. N.	Miss E. M. Rose, Yallourn.
Chappill, G. B.	Sutcliffe's Phcy., Melbourne.
Cunningham, A. W.	J. W. Pollock, Yea.
Cunningham, A. W.	H. C. B. Henshall, South Melb.
Cunningham, A. W.	H. B. Winckle, East Malvern.
De Ravin, J. T.	F. C. Witten, Malvern.
Dyer, W.	B. B. Bry, Caulfield.
Durant, Miss C.	F. H. Bedford, Elsternwick.
Durant, Miss C.	F. W. Johnson, Northcote.
Durant, Miss C.	H. C. B. Henshall, South Melb.
Edwards, E. H.	H. S. Cope, Ascot Vale.
Edwards, E. H.	J. G. Palmer, Armadale.
Edwards, H. E.	Miss M. L. Sharp, Myrtleford.
Everett, C. D.	F. D. Felton, Albury, N.S.W.
Everett, C. D.	Miss D. M. Farrar, Henty, N.S.W.
Fidge, Miss Y.	T. D. Barfield, Richmond.
Fidge, Miss Y.	Buckley's Phcy., Melbourne.
Fidge, Miss Y.	Wilson's Phcy., Lorne.
Fisher, Miss	F. C. Witten, Malvern.
Golding, Z. J.	I. R. Keelan, Yarraville.
Gunner, G. K.	R. M. Shoebridge, Doncaster.
Halprin, M.	J. G. Bloore, Brunswick.
Hall, K. R.	L. W. Reid, Eildon.
Hall, K. R.	Clarkson's Phcy., Brunswick.
Hornby, B. C.	J. R. Griffiths, Pascoe Vale.
Jones, H. M.	C. R. Reeve, Malvern.
Jones, H. M.	Miss F. Smalley, Armadale.
Kellas, Mrs. N. F.	Miss O. Malone, Pascoe Vale.
Kellas, Mrs. N. F.	Mrs. M. A. Wheeler, Ascot Vale.
Leaman, J.	I. E. Jacob, Richmond.
Morris, M.	R. W. Mercer, Corryong.
Ryall, W. M.	B. L. Miles, Kew.
Roberts, M.	G. F. King, Camperdown.
Stephen, Miss L.	Queen Victoria Hosp., Melb.
Thompson, Miss I.	J. D. Ritchie, Maryborough.
Thompson, Miss I.	T. J. Schmedje, Wonthaggi.
Todd, Miss V.	Miss E. L. Imes, South Melb.
Westlake, J. F.	J. F. Scown, Kingsville.
Westlake, J. F.	R. G. Hare, Brighton.
Woolcock, L. G.	E. S. Bradley, Footscray.
Woolcock, L. G.	L. Long, Toorak.
Woolcock, L. G.	R. S. Miller, Carlton.
Younes, Miss C.	L. Long, Toorak.

Business Changes.

New pharmacies have been opened at the addresses indicated:

Mr. J. R. F. Creelman, Goroke.

Mr. B. L. Jacobson, 533 Middleborough road, Box Hill.

Messrs. C. E. G. and S. O. Wadham, Main street, Drouin.

Mr. A. A. Vale has purchased Mr. A. W. Cocking's pharmacy at Camberwell.

Mr. A. M. R. Smallwood has purchased Estate J. H. Mitchell's pharmacy at Foster.

Mr. M. T. Collier has purchased Mr. D. J. De Maria's pharmacy at Dimboola.

Mr. C. S. Oliver has purchased Mr. J. McC. Byrne's pharmacy at Caulfield.

GRASS TETANY KILLS CATTLE.

Grass tetany disease is causing losses of beef cattle in many parts of Victoria, particularly the Western and North-Eastern districts. Affected cattle are all cows which have recently calved, says Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, the Victorian Department of Agriculture's veterinary officer at Warrnambool.

He advises that symptoms depend on the severity of the attack. In very acute cases, cows are restless, then go down in convulsions, and die within several minutes.

However, the disease is usually not so sudden. Cows become restless, and their muscles and ears begin to twitch. The animals become excited at the slightest disturbance, and may gallop around madly. They froth at the mouth.

Eventually, in anything from one hour to two or three days, they go down. They are then in a semi-convulsive state. They thresh about with their legs. All their muscles are taut, and can be felt trembling. The head is pulled right back, and eyes are turned up. The cows champ at the jaws. Most of them die unless they are treated.

The disease is known as grass tetany. Every winter and spring cases occur in dairy stock, but only rarely in beef cattle. The disease is not contagious. It is essentially an upset in the chemistry of the cow. The fundamental change is a lack of magnesium in the blood stream.

First aid treatment is fairly effective. It consists of injecting one to two ounces of magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts) in solution under the skin.

Mr. Fitzpatrick advises owners to wash, then boil all containers and instruments that will come in contact with the injecting fluid.

Dissolve the Epsom salts in half a pint of boiled water. Strain the solution through a pad of cotton-wool in a funnel. A milk fever injection apparatus can be used for injecting into the cow. In an emergency an ordinary hypodermic syringe can be used. Clip the hair off, and swab the skin area with tincture of iodine or methylated spirits. Inject the solution under a loose part of the skin, and when you have finished knead the fluid away from the one spot. Feed good-quality hay to the affected cow.

Veterinary aid is well worth obtaining. If it is practicable, ring the local practitioner and ask his advice immediately.—From "News Bulletin" No. 531, dated 5/10/54, Department of Agriculture, Victoria.

C. & D. GOLF TOURNAMENT, 1954.

This event, held on October 12 at Woodlands Golf Course, attracted a record entry. Doubtless this Chemists' Day has the support and goodwill of wholesalers and retailers, and golf is a factor in making and maintaining harmonious relations.

Competition was indeed keen for the magnificent array of trophies kindly donated by the drug manufacturing and wholesale houses of Australia.

The C. & D. Cup was again won by Lindsay Lund, with a net 69, being also the best net score. This is the second time in succession that Lindsay Lund has led the fields.

Runner-up was Ian Barnes, with a net 70, also a good effort.

Owing to the absence of the Chemists' Golf Club President (Mr. E. Beacham) in America, Mr. H. C. B. Henshall introduced Mr. Prendergast and asked him to present the trophies. In doing so, he thanked Wood-

FOR ALL CHEMICALS OF Pharmaceutical, Fine and Technical Grades

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THOMAS C. DENTON & CO. PTY. LTD.

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MB 2282.

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Representing Leading Overseas Manufacturers,
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PIERSON MORRELL LTD.
ASTRA CHEMICALS LTD.
WARRINTON CHEMICALS LTD. . . . Etc.

COLCHISONE

GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS

P.A.T.A. "Chemists Only"

Wholesale 20/- each Large Retail 30/- each
Wholesale 11/8 each Small Retail 17/6 each

A.S.T. (American Slimming Tablets.)

Wholesale 63/- doz. Plus 12½% Sales Tax
Retail 8/6 each

AS-MO-LETS

ASTHMA and HAY FEVER

P.A.T.A. "Chemists Only"

Wholesale: 68/- per doz.
Retail: 8/6 each.

Sole Distributors:

RICKARD MEDICAL PRODUCTS
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UNION BANK CHAMBERS
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The New and Revolutionary Method of
INSECT PEST CONTROL

ELIMINATES THE USE OF FLY SPRAYS, FLY
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Insectron Electric Fumigator



KILLS All flies, fleas, moths, ants, cockroaches,
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ECONOMICAL SAFE EFFICIENT

DOMINANT ALLIED CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES,
Wickham Road, Moorabbin, S.20, Vic.
Phone: XL 1201 (5 lines).

To all Chemists . . .

THARS

**ANTISEPTIC
POULTICE OINTMENT**

is now available from all
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Satisfied users are publicising its healing qualities.
Daily demand is increasing.

Keep Good Stocks—Order NOW!

If you work for it—it will certainly work for
you and earn good profits. You can recommend
and sell it to every householder—it will never
let you down.

SOLE AGENTS:
STUDLEY TRADING CO. PTY. LTD.,
54 William Street, Melbourne.
Correspondence: Box 3028, G.P.O., Melb. Tel.: MB5355

VICTORIA (Continued)

lands executive on the excellence of the links and their
co-operation in making the day so enjoyable.

The presentation of trophies was made by the
Chairman of the Victorian Golf Association (Mr. Pren-
dergast), who did a noble job. He congratulated the
Chemists' Golfers' Club on its excellent arrangements
and paid high tribute to the executive for their effi-
ciency. He was pleased to see the meeting held at
Woodlands, of which he is Club President, and hoped
that all had had a very good day. He congratulated the
winners on their efforts.

Appended are the results:

C. & D. Cup and Replica: Lindsay Lund (69).
Best Net Score: I. Barnes (70).
Best Scratch Score (Retail): A. Hallett (83).
Best Scratch Score (Wholesale): R. Kolbe (79).
Best Handicap, 0-9 (Retail): S. Buscombe (78).
Best Handicap, 0-9 (Wholesale): H. Herdsman (78).
Best Handicap, 10-18 (Retail): C. McDonald (73).
Best Handicap, 10-18 (Wholesale): G. Collins (72).
Best Handicap, 19-27 (Retail): J. Clarke, 71.
Best Handicap, 19-27 (Wholesale): A. Dean (72).
Best Nine Holes Out (Open): F. MacCready (34).
Best Nine Holes In (Open): E. S. Appel (34).
Country Player Best Net Score: W. Dickens (77).
Servicemen's Trophy (Reg. Francis Memorial): I.
Ewing (71).
Special Limit Trophy: W. Craig.
Nine Hole Four Ball Best Ball Bogey, First Nine:
W. Ewing and C. McDonald, plus 4.
Nine Hole Four Ball Best Ball Bogey, First Nine,
Runners-up: J. Lawson and H. Henshall, plus 3.
Nine Hole Four Ball Best Ball Bogey, Second Nine:
A. L. Faris and Rees Jones, plus 3, on count-back from:
Runners-up: A. Hallett and K. Newman, plus 3.
Putting, Retail: C. G. Hoffman.
Putting, Wholesale: M. Ross.

Next Outing.

The next outing of the Victorian Chemists' Golfers'
Club will be at Barwon Heads on November 30.

CORRECTION: ANTI-COAGULANT SUBSTANCES.

We reported in the September issue of the Journal
(page 951) that Anti-Coagulant Substances and their
precursors had been added to the Fourth Schedule to
the Poisons Act, 1928.

We now wish to point out that the recommendation
of the Pharmacy Board was that these substances be
added to Part 11 of the Second Schedule. As a result of
a typographical error in the Government Gazette they
were added under the heading of "Fourth Schedule."

A notification in the Government Gazette for October
20 corrects this error. The substances referred to are
now added to the Second Schedule Part 11.

FUNGICIDES ACT.

New Regulations for Rat Poisons.

The following new regulations under the Fungicides
Act specifying the conditions under which rat poisons
may be distributed were published in the Government
Gazette, No. 933, on October 20, 1954:
At the Executive Council Chamber, Melbourne, the
nineteenth day of October, 1954.

Present: His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of
Victoria; Mr. Ferguson; Mr. Scully.

REGULATIONS.

In pursuance of powers conferred by the Fungicides
Acts, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the
State of Victoria, by and with the advice of the Execu-
tive Council thereof, doth hereby make the following
Regulations (that is to say):—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Vermin Destroyer (Rat-Poison) Regulations 1954 and shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1955.

2. In these Regulations, unless inconsistent with the context or subject-matter—

"Rat-Poison" means any substance used for the purpose of destroying rats and/or mice and any substance which has been or is by Proclamation declared to be a vermin destroyer (Rat-Poison) for the purpose of the Fungicides Acts.

3. For the purposes of section 8 (1) (c) of the Fungicides Act 1928 a label containing the following words and particulars (as the case may be) set out in the manner following is hereby prescribed:—

- (a) The words "Rat-Poison" shall be placed at the top of the label and immediately preceding the distinguishing name in red letters of not less than 18 points;
 - (b) The concise directions for use;
 - (c) The net weight or number or true measure or volume of the contents of the package;
 - (d) The words—"Warning: Destroy old containers and untaken baits; keep away from children and domestic animals";
 - (e) A description of first aid procedure and appropriate antidote, followed by the words—"Obtain medical attention immediately for poisoned persons".
4. No person shall sell any Rat-Poison in the form of individual baits wrapped in paper or other wrapping material.
5. No person shall sell any Rat-Poison other than:—
- (a) In a glass bottle or jar of dark blue, green or amber colour, rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary smooth bottles or jars by means of points ribs flutes or stars blown on the surface; or
 - (b) (Subject to the provisions of Regulation 40 (6) of the Poisons Regulations) in a tin with a press-in lid; or
 - (c) (Subject to the provisions of Regulation 40 (11) of the Poisons Regulations) in a substantial inner packet contained in a cardboard container.

And the Honourable Clive Phillip Stoneham, Her Majesty's Minister of Agriculture for the State of Victoria, shall give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

A. MAHLSTEDT,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

DISCUSSION GROUP.

At the College of Pharmacy on October 13 a very successful evening was held, when Mr. Frank Mitchell, one of Melbourne's leading sales promotion consultants, gave an illustrated lecture on "Colour in Display."

Mr. Mitchell opened his talk by saying that the subject of "Colour in Display" was one of extreme importance today in the world of advertising.

The speaker then proceeded to outline, with the help of his illustrated slides, the various combinations of colours used in display. By reference also to a typed sheet, which was handed to each person present at the meeting, he carefully covered each stage of what may be called the "Colour Story," which is outlined as follows:—

Notes on the Practical Application of Colour.

(a) COLOUR—By spectrum analysis of WHITE LIGHT.

PRIMARIES:

BASE INDIVISIBLE COLOURS—RED: YELLOW: BLUE.

Cannot be obtained by mixture.

SECONDARIES:

DIVISIBLE COLOURS—ORANGE: GREEN: VIOLET.

Obtained by mixing two primaries.

RED plus YELLOW produces ORANGE.

Pharmaceutical Defence Limited

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 42nd Annual Meeting of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited will be held at the registered office of the company, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, on **Wednesday, November 24, 1954, at 9.30 a.m.** when the attendance of members is respectfully requested.

BUSINESS:

1. To confirm the minutes of the forty-first Annual Meeting.
 2. To receive and adopt the Annual Report and Balance-sheet.
 3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. F. N. Pleasance, and Mr. C. C. Wallis, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
 4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration. Messrs. Osborn, Fenwick & Co. are the retiring Auditors.
 5. To transact any other business, due notice of which shall have been given.
- Dated at Melbourne this 20th day of October, 1954.

By Order of the Board.
T. G. ALLEN, Secretary.

P.D.L.

An insurance "must"
for the chemist in business

Membership confers—

- Cover against claims arising from errors in dispensing.
- Corporate protection in matters of principle affecting the profession as a whole.
- Legal advice on questions of law concerning a member's business.

Chemist's Indemnity cover can be arranged for amounts between £1000 (minimum) and £5000. Premium and membership subscription range from as low as £2/6/- p.a., depending upon the amount of the cover and number of persons engaged.

For full details write to:

PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne
(General Secretary, T. G. Allen).

N.S.W.: 53 Martin Place, Sydney.

(Branch Secretary, C. Carlisle).

QUEENSLAND: Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane.

(Branch Secretary, Miss D. Brighouse).

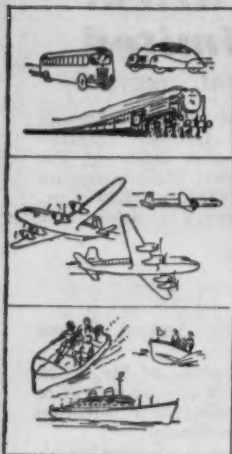
SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Churchill Building (1st floor), 61-63 Gawler Place, Adelaide.

(Branch Secretary, O. H. Walter).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: C/o Technical College, St. Georges Terrace, Perth.

(Branch Secretary, F. W. Avenell).

WHEN A CUSTOMER TRAVELS ON



Wheels, Wings or Water

There are extra
profits for you!

Tell your customers what recent medical and pharmacological research and extensive tests proved about ANDRAMINE in motion sickness. Explain how the chemical compound of Chloro-theophylline with the Anti-histamine substance of Beta-dimethylaminobenzhydryl ether in easy-to-take ANDRAMINE Tablets has been proven non-toxic and free from unpleasant side-effects—is absolutely safe and effective. Help your customers beat the age-old evil of travel sickness, and earn welcome, extra profits for yourself! Stock and recommend ANDRAMINE Tablets.

ANDRAMINE Tablets for Adults, 12 for 3/6
ANDRAMINE (Junior) for Children, 12 for 3/-

ANDREW'S
Andramine
(Brand of Beta-dimethylaminobenzhydryl ether & Chloro-theophylline)
TABLETS

FOR TRAVEL SICKNESS

VICTORIA (Continued)

YELLOW plus BLUE produces GREEN.
BLUE plus RED produces VIOLET.

TERTIARIES:
DIVISIBLE COLOURS—BROWN: OLIVE
GREEN: GREY (DARK).

Obtained by mixing one primary and one secondary.

BLUE plus ORANGE produces BROWN.
GREEN plus RED produces OLIVE GREEN.
VIOLET plus YELLOW produces GREY (DARK).

- (b) **NEUTRALS:**
From WHITE to BLACK by mixture.
WHITE: LIGHT GREY: MID GREY: DARK GREY: BLACK.
- (c) **COLOUR EXAMINATION:**
There are three characteristics of a colour:
(1) **HUE:** Recognisable base colour.
(2) **INTENSITY** or **PURITY.**
(3) **TOPE:** Lightness or darkness.
- (d) **COLOUR HARMONY:**

1. RED

12. RED VIOLET
11. VIOLET
10. BLUE VIOLET
9. BLUE
8. BLUE GREEN
7. RED ORANGE
6. ORANGE
5. ORANGE YELLOW
4. YELLOW
3. YELLOW GREEN

7. GREEN.

(The COLOUR WHEEL.)

Harmony by Contrast: 1 & 7 or 2 & 8 or 3 & 9, etc.

Harmony by Triads: 1, 6 & 8 or 2, 7 & 9 or 3, 8 & 10, etc.

Harmony by Equal Triads: 1, 5 & 9 or 2, 6 & 10 or 3, 7 & 11, etc.

Harmony by Adjacents: 11, 1 & 2 or 1, 2 & 3 or 2, 3 & 4, etc.

The NEUTRALS can be added to a single colour or to any of the above arrangements of harmony WITHOUT DETRACTING from the harmony. In the case of a single colour, particularly, they add to it.

NOTES: No colour is as light as WHITE, none as dark as BLACK.

Strongest contrasts are obtained from BLACK and WHITE or BLACK and any light colour, such as YELLOW.

Response by uncultured minds to strong, bright colours without harmony, by partly cultured minds to strong, bright colours with harmony, by cultured minds to subdued or suggested harmonies.

Simplest (fewest colours) harmonies are best. Colours can be lightened with WHITE, darkened with BLACK, or subdued with their complement (opposite) on the colour wheel in mixture. Warm colours (Yellow, Orange, Red and Red-Violet) advance; cold colours (Neutrals, Green, Blue and Blue-Violet) recede.

Light colours as backgrounds for dark products, dark colours as backgrounds for light products—in harmonic selection.

After explaining the basic principles of the correct choice of colours, Mr. Mitchell then showed several slides, which he had personally taken, and which emphasised in great detail examples of correct and incorrect combinations of colours. These proved to be not only fine illustrations of colour in display, but also proved that Mr. Mitchell had excelled himself as a very capable photographer.

The speaker concluded his talk by stressing the fact

that the retail pharmacist should study carefully the "Colour in Display" angle of advertising his stock, so that the attention of a prospective customer is first attracted to a certain window or shop display of goods by its pleasing colour harmony.

Mr. John Oxley, President of the Discussion Group, thanked Mr. Mitchell for giving up so much of his valuable professional time to address the group. His remarks were seconded by Mr. Geoff Leete. The members present showed that they had fully enjoyed the evening by giving the speaker sustained applause.—J.S.B.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AMENDING BILL.

Mr. Galvin, Chief Secretary, moved the second reading of the Friendly Societies (Amendment) Bill in the Legislative Assembly on October 12.

Section 4 of the Bill is designed to enable Friendly Society Dispensaries to dispense and supply medicines to the public generally.

Section 16 of the present Act reads:—

"xi. (a) Notwithstanding anything in any Act a registered society or branch having for or including in its objects the dispensing of medicines to members their husbands wives widows children or kindred may employ a registered pharmaceutical chemist to supply medicines or medical and surgical appliances (whether in consideration of contributions by such members to such society or branch or to some other registered society or branch or by sale of medicines or medical and surgical appliances).

(b) Such medicines and appliances shall not be supplied or sold to persons other than—

(1) Ordinary bona fide members of such society or branch or of some other registered society or branch who are subject to all the obligations and entitled to all the rights and privileges of membership of the society or branch to which such members belong or honorary members who have been elected as such under its rules by any society registered, for the purposes named in section five, sub-sections (i) (ii) and (iii) and have paid the subscription to such society required under the said rules and in addition have paid to the society the full amount payable for medicines and medical appliances for full benefit members; or

(2) The husbands wives widows children or kindred of such members.

(c) In this sub-section "children" includes step-children and adopted children and "kindred" means members wives unmarried sons and step-sons up to the age of eighteen years and unmarried daughters and step-daughters under the age of twenty-one years and mothers of members and brothers and sisters of members who are under the age of sixteen years being orphans or having only a widowed mother depending on the member."

The measure before Parliament is to substitute the following for paragraphs (b) and (c)—

"(b) Notwithstanding anything in this or any other Act all such medicines and appliances may where the rules so allow be sold and supplied to any persons whether or not members of the society or branch."

Minister's Introductory Speech.

The following extracts relating to the "open trading" provisions are from the Introductory Speech by the Minister:

It has always been the policy of Governments of this State to extend encouragement and guidance to friendly

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AGENTS SYDNEY

VICTORIA (Continued)

societies which, in furtherance of a spirit of self-help, endeavour to provide assistance for their members, their husbands, wives, children, or kindred in infancy, old age, or widowhood and during times of sickness. For many years a body known as the Association of Friendly Societies has existed in Victoria. This body acts as spokesman for friendly societies as a whole. The purposes for which such societies may be registered, and the extent of the benefits that they may grant to members, are regulated by the Friendly Societies Acts.

To meet changing times and conditions, the Association of Friendly Societies has asked the Government to place before Parliament amendments to the law to enable the societies to pay more liberal benefits on death or attainment of a specified age, and to remove the limit upon payments for treatment in hospitals. In addition, several other amendments—some of which are of a machinery nature—have been included in the Bill.

The effect of paragraphs (b) and (c) of sub-section (xi) of section 16 of the principal Act is to restrict the supply or sale of medicines and appliances to members of societies. The amendment proposed by clause 4 will empower societies to supply or sell medicines and appliances to any persons, whether or not they are members of the society. I shall now summarise the reasons supporting the request of friendly societies for this amendment. First, the basic principle is that the United Friendly Societies dispensaries are co-operative in the truest term, and, as the House last year agreed almost unanimously to widen the law of co-operation,

there seems to be little reason for opposing the desirable move now urged by the dispensary movement.

Mr. Petty: The measure to which you refer was fought all the way.

Mr. Galvin: I think it was more or less a token fight. Honourable members on the Opposition side of the House extolled the many virtues of the Bill.

Colonel Leggatt: The Government has not supported the formation of co-operative societies—why?

Mr. Galvin: How can one support a Co-operation Act and not support the formation of societies thereunder? I shall elaborate on that matter in due course. The honourable member for Mornington always appears to be "straining at the leash."

Colonel Leggatt: I just wanted to let you know that Opposition members are not favourably disposed towards the Co-operation Act.

Mr. Galvin: That is simply the difference between the attitude of the honourable member for Mornington and members of the Labor party.

Colonel Leggatt: You commenced by saying that you supported the friendly societies because they safeguarded the interests of their members.

Mr. Galvin: I trust that in future friendly societies will have the protection that will permit them to continue to safeguard their members. However, if the honourable member will listen patiently the story will unfold. The dispensaries, although an offshoot of the friendly societies movement, are autonomous and have no access to the funds of the friendly societies movement at all. Their resources are provided from within the dispensaries themselves and very little profit is made by any of them, but their purpose is to provide pharmaceutical benefits for the members. They are not taxed because successive Labor and Liberal Federal Governments have felt it undesirable and unjust to tax



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VICTORIA (Continued)

co-operative movements such as the friendly societies and their dispensaries. Victoria remains the only State in Australia where dispensaries have no right of open trading with the public. The operation of the pharmaceutical benefits legislation of the Commonwealth makes the case for open trading by the dispensaries unanswerable.

In the year 1951 the Pharmaceutical Service Guild tore up, so to speak, all agreements it had entered into with the friendly societies to provide a medicine service, and refused to negotiate on any terms. Approximately 200,000 members of the community in Victoria were thus deprived of a service of this nature.

Sir Thomas Maltby: We have all received a circular on the subject.

Mr. Galvin: I wish to place the facts on record. The dispensaries have the right to dispense prescriptions to all entitled to help under the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Benefits Act. However, it is farcical if, for instance, a person goes to a dispensary to get eye drops and it can dispense the drops but is not permitted to supply the necessary dropper.

Sir Thomas Maltby: Would you like some more illustrations?

Mr. Galvin: Many could be quoted, but I do not wish to occupy time unnecessarily. I feel sure that certain Opposition members will be cognisant of some of the exaggerations published by members of the pharmaceutical guild. The following viewpoint has been expressed:

Dispensaries have the right to trade with the public in all States in Australia with the exception of Victoria, and we believe that any fair-minded person will agree that this right is long overdue in Victoria. In the Act of 1945, proclaimed by the Commonwealth Government, dispensaries throughout Australia were subject to taxation. As you know, the supply of free medicines did not begin until some time later. A committee was appointed by Sir Arthur Fadden, the Treasurer, to inquire into whether the law should be implemented in regard to the dispensaries. This committee took evidence in every State, and made a report to the Treasurer. Evidently the report did not recommend that the Act be implemented as far as taxation of dispensaries is concerned. It must be remembered, however, that the Commonwealth has the right to tax dispensaries, and although the Government is a Liberal-Country Party Government, it has not exercised that right. The award for chemists in dispensaries, who must be registered as pharmacists, is higher than the award paid to pharmacists employed in chemists' shops.

Mr. Petty: They do not remain open at all hours.

Mr. Galvin: I do not think many pharmacists do.

Mr. Petty: There is usually a district service available.

Mr. Galvin: A number of pharmacists in Bendigo decided that, instead of keeping their shops open at all hours, including week-ends, they would draw up a roster. Those in charge of the dispensary there were agreeable to taking a turn on the roster, but, strangely enough, the pharmacists and chemists could not agree among themselves. The majority desired the roster system introduced, but a minority would not fall into line; consequently, nothing has been done in the matter.

Mr. Whately: That would be the thin edge of the wedge for open trading.

Mr. Galvin: It has been indicated that the rank and file members of the friendly societies are solidly behind the movement to obtain the right to trade with the public, and it is not just a few highly paid officials who are pushing this movement. Who are these highly paid officials? I have been associated with a number of them for many years and if they had devoted to their busi-

nesses the time they have given to the work of friendly societies, they would have enriched themselves much more. To say there are a few highly paid officials who desire to have the legislation extended does not do the chemists or pharmacists true justice.

Mr. Bloomfield: The names are listed on the bottom of the circular.

Mr. Galvin: They may be on the honourable member's copy, but they are not on mine.

Mr. Bloomfield: Yes, they are.

Mr. Galvin: Apparently the honourable member for Malvern, in addition to being a student of yoga, is also clairvoyant. There is nothing on the bottom of the circular in my possession.

Colonel Leggatt: Is the Chief Secretary making a quotation, or are his recent statements part of his speech?

Mr. Galvin: I suggest that the honourable member for Mornington listen with a little more patience. In the 73rd annual report of friendly societies for the year 1949-50, there is a claim by the Pharmaceutical Service Guild that there is £9,000,000 worth of assets at the disposal of the dispensaries, but that is totally and deliberately untrue, and it is also ludicrous. Dispensaries have no access to the accumulated funds of any friendly society. If a new dispensary is to be started, it can be accomplished only by the efforts of the local friendly society members. It cannot appeal to the public for capital to finance the venture.

Colonel Leggatt: Cannot they obtain a loan from the funds?

Mr. Galvin: No. The honourable member for Mornington is very impetuous.

Colonel Leggatt: I merely seek information.

Mr. Galvin: The case for the dispensaries moves to this conclusion:

Finally, as their title implies, the friendly society dispensaries' main business is, and always has been, the dispensing and supply of medicines. This is in marked contrast to the chemists, who today are mainly shopkeepers and stock a large miscellaneous range of articles far removed from genuine pharmaceutical requirements. In this connection the chemists have ruthlessly entered upon the domain of the small retailer wherever possible without the slightest scruple. Their claim, therefore, that the dispensaries will set up a series of "chain stores" and seriously menace all small retailers is as ridiculous as it is impertinent and deliberately misleading.

The chemists have no objection to competing against grocers, hardware merchants, photographers, and large city emporiums which sell toys, soft drinks, and milk drinks. Chemists contend that dispensaries should devote their attention to the legitimate purpose for which they were established, and I suggest that chemists should act similarly. The chemists in Bendigo who have protested to me concerning the open-trading proposals are those who trade mainly in articles such as bathing caps, jewellery, moving-picture cameras, and so on, which have no relationship to the legitimate trade of a pharmaceutical chemist. The Government has no objection to chemists dealing in those lines, but chemists should not deny to dispensaries the right to expand their trade if they so desire. I claim that dispensaries will not ruthlessly enter the domain of small retailers, and any suggestion that they will establish a chain of stores and thus seriously menace the legitimate interests of other traders is entirely wrong and deliberately misleading.

Mr. Brose: Can you indicate how many dispensaries are operating in Victoria?

Mr. Galvin: I believe there are 62. It is interesting to note that letters from the pharmaceutical Guild attacking the Government upon its attitude towards dispensaries were recently published by the local press in Bendigo. A man named Owen Duffy, who plays an active part in the dispensary movement and has resided in Bendigo all his life, addressed a short but simple



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VICTORIA (Continued)

letter to the newspaper suggesting that the pharmacists should select three delegates and that the dispensary movement should do likewise so that the respective representatives could debate the matter in public, on the understanding that the verdict of public opinion on the viewpoints expressed would be accepted. The challenge was not accepted. I believe the dispensary movement is prepared to throw out a similar challenge in either Melbourne or elsewhere. I regarded the proposal of the dispensary movement as a fair approach to what had become rather a controversial problem. One favourable result of the publication of the suggestion in the Bendigo newspaper is that the local controversy has since ceased.

Mr. Bloomfield: Was the proposed increase in members' salaries mentioned?

The Speaker (the Hon. P. K. Sutton): Order! Proposed legislation may not be discussed at this stage.

Mr. Galvin: I shall be interested to hear the viewpoints expressed by Opposition members during the second-reading debate on this Bill. I hope, however, that no wild statement will be made about the dispensary movement having access to £9,000,000 worth of friendly societies' funds.

On the motion of Mr. Petty (Toorak), the debate was adjourned until October 26.

Bill Passes Legislative Assembly.

An amendment made to the Friendly Societies Bill late on the night of October 27 during the third reading will prevent a society from borrowing from another to set up new dispensaries.

Earlier the Opposition had forced a division in an attempt to defeat the motion for the third reading, but the move failed by 28 votes to 17.

Voting was 27 to 17 on the contentious clause to allow dispensaries to trade in open competition with retail chemists.

Mr. Dennett (V.L.P., Caulfield) had sought the inclusion of an amendment to prevent open trading until dispensaries were made subject to the same taxation as chemists now paid.

Mr. Dennett said dispensaries were willing to be taxed and should be put on equal terms with chemists.

The Chief Secretary (Mr. Galvin) said the Government could not accept the amendment. Dispensaries were trading openly with chemists in New South Wales and were not taxed.

"Don't submit your amendment to us, submit it to the Federal Government because it holds the income tax powers," Mr. Galvin said.

The C.P. leader (Mr. McDonald) told Mr. Galvin that he should accept the amendment because the right of equal opportunity was one of the tenets of the Labor Party.

The bill passed all stages.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on October 13, at 10 a.m.

Present.—Mr. H. A. Braithwaite (President), in the chair; Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. W. Callister, W. R. Iliffe, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbony, W. Wishart, F. C. Kent (Registrar), and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Visitor from N.S.W.—Mr. A. W. West, a member of the Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., who was passing through Melbourne en route to London, was present at portion of the meeting, and was welcomed by the President. Mr. West thanked the President and members for the invitation, and expressed his pleasure at being present.

Correspondence.—The correspondence submitted to the Board included the following:—

From the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, forwarding copies of recent Orders re Dangerous Drugs and Poisons.

From Pharmacy Board of South Australia and Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, forwarding copies of Amending Health Bills relating to control of manufacture of therapeutic substances.

From a chemist in the Channel Is., inquiring re registration. Information supplied.

From a student who had completed a combined first-second year correspondence course, advising that he was unable to find an apprenticeship in the metropolitan area. It was agreed that the student be advised to get in touch with the President of the Board, who agreed to advise.

From the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, requesting information regarding control over veterinary preparations containing antibiotics under Victorian law. Information supplied.

From the Secretary, Department of Health, advising that various Proclamations, adding substances to the Second, Fourth and Sixth Schedules to the Poisons Act, as recommended by the Board, had been gazetted on September 15.

From a country chemist, re difficulty in obtaining Dangerous Drug prescriptions from local medical practitioners. Reply suggesting procedure forwarded.

To the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, forwarding Certificates of Identity in favour of Winifred Jean Barker and Brenda Jean Anderson.

To the Secretary, Department of Health, suggesting amendment of Poisons Act to enable special control to be applied to poisonous substances of particular danger.

From a chemist, forwarding declaration re loss of a quantity of solution diamorphine hydrochloride by breakage of bottle.

From the Victorian Branch of the Guild, inquiring the position of a chemist who absents himself from the pharmacy for short periods. Advised that there is no record of anyone ever having been prosecuted or reprimanded for leaving pharmacy momentarily, but pointing out that liability is incurred if an unregistered person dispenses or sells poisons without registered supervision.

Formal Business.—The following formal business was transacted:—

Applications for Registration.—Jean Adams, Ruth Bull, Margaret Jean Cochran, Maurice Richard Higgins, William Leo O'Brien, Arthur M. R. Smallwood, Keith James J. Willis (Final Exam., Vic.).

The registration of Mr. John Steven Richter, from South Australia, was deferred pending advice that he is domiciled in the State of Victoria.

Restoration of Names to Register.—Shirley Joan Brostrom (Mrs. S. J. Wadham), Gladys Louise Foreman (Mrs. E. Moran).

Managers and Relievers Notified.—54.

New Businesses Opened.—2.

Business Changes Notified.—5.

Apprenticeship Indentures Registered.—1.

Apprenticeship Indentures Suspended.—5.

Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred.—1.

Application for Remission of Apprenticeship in Lieu of War Service.—David Norman Fairy.

Certificate of Exemption Issued.—1.

Opium Permits Issued.—7.

Certificates of Identity Issued.—9.

Licences as General Dealers in Poisons Issued.—3.

Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances Issued.—17.

Early Entries—November Final Examination.—41.

Annual Examinations.—Tentative timetables for the Preliminary, Intermediate and Final Examinations, November-December, 1954, were presented by the Registrar, and were confirmed.

General arrangements for the examinations were discussed, and it was resolved that for the examinations

VICTORIA (Continued)

in Practical Pharmacy, candidates would be permitted to provide their own text-books, reference books, and notebooks, and refer to them at the examination.

Registration of Limited Companies.—Attention was directed to the fact that Proprietary Limited Companies had been formed in the names of pharmaceutical chemists who were recorded as governing directors of the respective companies. The Board had intimated that a Company was not authorised to possess or deal in Dangerous or Specified Drugs unless holding a licence to sell Dangerous Drugs by wholesale, issued by the Board.

Applications for Dangerous Drug Licences were received from the three companies concerned, but were not decided by the Board, pending receipt of legal advice on certain aspects of the matter.

Limitation of Apprentices Under Labour and Industry Act.—A report was submitted by the Registrar on an interview with the Acting Secretary for Labour. This confirmed that the section in the Act limiting every pharmacy in the metropolitan area to one apprentice took precedence over other sections. A pharmaceutical chemist therefore could not employ a son or daughter in addition to another apprentice. There was no possibility of an amendment of the Act during the present year, but a recommendation from the Board would be considered.

The President reported that the matter was causing some concern to the Board. It feared that there would not be apprenticeships available for all applicants selected for admission to the College of Pharmacy in 1955, and already there was an acute shortage of qualified assistants. It was felt that an approach should be made for some relief, and that the Board might be named as the authority which would determine the conditions under which apprenticeship should be carried out, the number of apprentices required each year, etc. The matter had been discussed at a meeting of the Liaison Committee on October 11, and these views were shared by representatives of pharmaceutical organisations. Other matters relating to apprenticeship discussed with the Acting Secretary for Labour were outlined.

Specified Drugs.—The President reported that since the last meeting representatives of the pharmaceutical organisations and of wholesale drug houses had been called into consultation, and had been informed of the Board's intention regarding amendment of the Specified Drugs Regulations. Discussions with representatives of drug manufacturers, hospital chemists, etc., were also proposed, and when these discussions were concluded drafting of amendments would proceed. The President's report was received.

Additions to Schedules.—Proposals for addition of several substances to the Schedule of Specified Drugs were received, and it was resolved that they should be forwarded to the Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel for comment.

Sodium Fluoride Tablets.—A communication was received from the Commission of Public Health, recommending that fluorides be transferred from the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Act to the Sixth Schedule (Specified Drugs), as it was considered essential that sale of these substances should be limited to prescription.

A communication was received also from the distributor of a line of sodium fluoride tablets, requesting that if restriction control was imposed certain modifications be allowed. It was resolved that the question be remitted to the Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel for discussion.

Chloroform in Medicinal Preparations.—A request was received that the permissible percentage of chloroform in medicinal preparations might be increased. Before making a decision, the Board decided to seek the advice of the Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel.

Photographic Copies of Prescriptions.—A request was received from Kodak (A/asia) Pty. Ltd., asking that the Board consider acceptance of microfilm records of prescriptions now possible by use of equipment recently available. Consideration of the matter was deferred until such time as apparatus and photographic records are demonstrated and examined.

Standards for Dental Materials.—An invitation was received from the Standards Association of Australia for the Board to nominate a representative to the Dental Materials Standards Sub-Committee. It was resolved that the name of Mr. H. E. R. Barker, lecturer in Pharmaceutics, be submitted, subject to approval being given by his firm to attend meetings of the sub-committee.

Sodium Fluoroacetate Regulations.—Regulations under the Health Act to control use and distribution of sodium fluoroacetate were tabled. In view of the fact that these regulations precluded some of the substances without approval from the Department of Health, it was agreed that the voluntary control set up by the Board in conjunction with the importing firm should now lapse.

Poisons Schedules.—Poisons Schedules as redrafted by Mr. A. W. McGibbony as models were handed to all members of the Board. The President complimented Mr. McGibbony on the amount of work done, and indicated that the Schedules he had prepared would be of very great value if opportunity arose for replacing the present Schedules to the Act. It was agreed that the work done by Mr. McGibbony should be continued and the draft Schedules kept constantly under review.

Definition of "Drug."—Mr. Baird submitted a proposed definition for the word "drug" as appearing in the Motor Car Act, the present definition being considered too restrictive. The wording submitted by Mr. Baird was approved, and the Registrar was instructed to submit it to the Secretary, Department of Health, who had sought the Board's advice on the question.

Finance.—The Honorary Treasurer submitted the Monthly Financial Statement, and accounts totalling £525/3/6 were passed for payment.

The meeting then adjourned.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on October 6, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. G. Davis, L. Hamon, A. L. Hull, V. G. Morieson, G. H. Williams, A. C. Kent (Secretary) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary). Mr. K. G. Attiwill, Public Relations Director, attended for portion of the meeting.

Chairman.—Owing to the absence of the Acting President, Mr. Eric Scott, who sustained a slight injury on the way to the meeting, Mr. V. G. Morieson was voted to the Chair.

Correspondence.—The correspondence submitted to the meeting included the following:

To Mr. W. O. Harris, expressing thanks for series of lectures on Forensic Pharmacy delivered by him to fourth year students.

To Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies suggesting that time for lodging of applications for second Kodak Travelling Scholarship be extended. Reply received that date advanced from September 30 to October 15.

To the Victorian branch of the Guild, transmitting complaint from Society of Hospital Pharmacists re statement in Journal report concerning installation of tableting machine at Geelong Hospital.

To recent graduates, inviting them to apply for membership.

To Mrs. W. R. Cutler, conveying sympathy in con-



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VICTORIA (Continued)

nection with accident sustained by Mr. Cutler, President of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies.

To Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., suggesting consideration be given to arranging A.P.F. exhibit to Medical Exhibition to be held in Sydney on August 20-27, 1955.

From the University of Melbourne, advising lectures for fourth year medical students commence on November 8, and that a class of 160 might be anticipated.

From two members, submitting prescriptions—one Greek, one Croat—for translation. Translations obtained and forwarded.

To Superintendent of Telephones, seeking priority for installations on behalf of several members.

From Lord Mayor's Fund, for Metropolitan Hospitals and Charities, inviting donation. Donation of £10/10/- authorised.

From Mr. H. S. Wheeler, now a member in W.A., submitting resignation. Accepted with regret.

From Mr. R. E. Charles and Mr. J. F. Oggle, inquiring if eligible for Honorary Life Membership. As both members were out of active practice and had been subscribing for more than 25 years, they were unanimously elected Honorary Life Members.

From University of Melbourne, requesting name of representative of College of Pharmacy as member of Faculty of Medicine for 1955. Dr. Byron L. Stanton, the present representative, was re-nominated.

From Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, advising that Mr. Norman Keith, Guild Pricing Officer, had completed lectures on pricing to students of the 1954 session. A lecture had been given to students in each of the four years.

From the Organising Secretary, International Pharmaceutical Federation, drawing attention to next General Assembly at London, September 19-23, 1955. The Secretary said details would be published in next issue of Journal.

From Mrs. P. A. Crawford, expressing thanks for message of sympathy sent on occasion of the death of her mother.

New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:

Full Members.—Maurice Richard Higgins, Marcus Kirsner, Joseph George Landers, Eifion Wyn Price, Arthur Murdoch Rees Smallwood.

Transfer from Apprentice Members' List.—Jean Adams, Ruth Bull, Margaret Jean Cochran, William Leo O'Brien, Keith James Jotham Willis.

Messages of Sympathy.—It was reported that Mr. Lewis Cohen, a Director of Drug Houses of Australia Ltd., and Mr. J. Shineberg, of Sydney, had died on the preceding day, and it was resolved that appropriate messages of sympathy be forwarded to relatives.

Library.—Mr. A. L. Hull, on behalf of the Honorary Librarian (Mrs. Crawford) submitted a recommendation that a copy of "Australian and New Zealand Botany," by Prof. J. McLuckie and Dr. H. S. McKee, be purchased for the library. Recommendation approved.

Year Book Committee.—Mr. V. G. Morieson reported that the Year Book Committee had met on the previous evening. After some discussion the Committee recommended that work now proceed on preparation of the Year Book for 1955. March 1, 1955, was the date set for publication. Make-up would be similar to previous editions, but Mr. Long had suggested some changes in the sequence of the various sections. The Committee considered this would be an improvement. Owing to necessary limitation of size and unavailability of additional finance, it would not be practicable to introduce

many new features into the book. Report was received and adopted.

Ethics Committee.—Mr. Williams said he was not a member of the Ethics Committee, but had been present by invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Long, at a meeting held the previous evening.

He was very interested in the discussion which took place on a draft for a proposed code of ethics which was before the Committee. This incorporated clauses from the existing Pharmaceutical Association code, the code recently adopted in New South Wales, the British statement on professional conduct, and other sources. The Committee had reviewed the draft clause by clause and had suggested a number of amendments. A revision of the draft was being prepared in accordance with the decision of the Committee. The Committee hoped to have this adopted at a later meeting by the Council and issued as an insert or addendum to the Articles of Association.

The Ethics Committee had also given further thought to a previous suggestion by Mr. Long that graduates of the College should be called upon to give an undertaking by way of a pledge or an oath to observe the ethics of the profession.

The report submitted was received and adopted.

B.P. Dose Book.—Mr. Hull reported that the A.P.F. Management Committee had met and further discussed arrangements for publication of the proposed B.P. Dose list. Dr. B. L. Stanton had made considerable progress with comments for the therapeutic notes column and was continuing with the task.

The Committee was of opinion that the list should be linked with the A.P.F. and it reluctantly reached the decision that publication be deferred until the new edition of the A.P.F. was ready for distribution. This possibly would not be until about the middle of 1955. Report received.

Presentation by Students.—The President of the Student Representative Council, Mr. Kevin Davison, the Vice-President, Mr. Alistair Lloyd, Secretary, Miss Jo Jennings, and Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Clive Morris,



Mr. Clive Morris, Hon. Treasurer V.P.S.A., hands cheque to Acting President (Mr. V. G. Morieson).

attended the meeting at 10.30 for the purpose of making a presentation to the Victorian College of Pharmacy War Memorial Building Fund.

Mr. Davison expressed pleasure at having the opportunity of attending with other office-bearers of the S.R.C. He said the students appreciated the interest which the Council took in student affairs and the happy relationship which existed between the Council as the governing body and the S.R.C.

VICTORIA (Continued)

He would ask the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Clive Morris, to make the presentation.

Mr. Morris said it was with much pleasure that he handed over for the College Building Fund a cheque for £724/18/6, which was the net profit from the Pharmacy Ball, 1954. The students were very interested in the project for a new college at Parkville and had this year decided that any profit from the ball would be donated to the Building Fund.

The Chairman, Mr. Morieson, asked Mr. Baird, Honorary Treasurer of the Society, to express the Council's thanks.

Mr. Baird said he was glad to have the opportunity, on behalf of the Council, of thanking the students for a truly magnificent donation. It was indeed heartening to the Council to have such interest and support. The



Mr. Kevin Dawson, President V.P.S.A., introducing his Executive.

feelings of the Students' Council towards the Society and the College which led them to make this contribution was deeply appreciated.

Mr. Baird said that the ball and the stage presentation in 1954 was one of the most successful yet organised and reflected very great credit on all of those associated with its organisation. Members of the Council and other guests who were present thoroughly enjoyed the function.

Mr. Williams supported the remarks of Mr. Baird. He said it was a delight to the Council that the students should lend their support in this manner. Their efforts were highly commendable and the result was magnificent. They were to be warmly congratulated, particularly as they themselves would not directly benefit from the new building. Students of a future generation, however, would greatly benefit.

After Mr. Morieson had formally conveyed the thanks and appreciation of the Council to the Executive and had requested them to carry a message of thanks to all of the members of the committee and those responsible for the organisation of the ball, the student representatives withdrew.

Proposal for Monthly Luncheon.—The Secretary tabled a list showing accommodation available for a luncheon function at various city hotels. Charges for most of these were considerably in excess of what the Council had in mind as an appropriate charge. In view

of the fact that a number of members were absent from this meeting, it was resolved that further consideration of the proposal to inaugurate a monthly luncheon should be dealt with at a later meeting.

Life Insurance Premiums and Income Taxation.—A communication was received from the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association inquiring if the Council would be prepared to co-operate with the B.M.A. and interested professional organisations in an approach to the proper authorities with a request for consideration of a greater exemption from income taxation on life insurance premiums and superannuation payments. The reason for the move was difficulty experienced by self-employed persons in making suitable provision by investment and otherwise against retirement. It was resolved unanimously that the Council co-operate in the proposed move.

National Service Training.—The Secretary reported that representatives of the students had approached him during the month requesting that inquiry be made as to whether pharmacy students could be accepted for training with the Melbourne University Regiment. He had ascertained that the M.U.R. would accept pharmacy students. The Adjutant had intimated that it was open to students now serving with other units to apply for transfer if they so desired. It was possible also for pharmacy students, on completion of their 92 days' continuous training, to be drafted to the M.U.R. Subsequent periods of continuous training with M.U.R. would take place in January of each year, students being called up for 19 days' continuous training in that month. There were no night parades or week-end bivouacs.

Council agreed that the arrangements would be satisfactory for pharmacy students, as there would be no interruption to study after the first period of continuous training had been completed.

The proposal was approved.

Friendly Societies Bill.—Mr. Attiwill reported briefly on the Friendly Societies Amending Bill which had been introduced in the Legislative Assembly, and measures being organised with the object of defeating the open trading sections which it contained.

Liaison Committee.—The agenda for the Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee meeting to be held on October 11 was considered and the Council's views on the various items noted by the representatives who would attend from it.

Budget.—It was resolved that a meeting of the Finance Committee be held at 10 a.m. on Monday, October 11, and that a special meeting of the Council be called at 11 a.m. on that date to consider finances for the ensuing year.

Financial.—The Honorary Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £4298/13/4 were passed for payment.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE P.D.L.

Directors' Meeting

The 366th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on October 20, at 9.40 a.m.

Present.—Mr. B. L. Warner (Vice-Chairman), in the chair; Messrs. I. H. Barnes, W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, C. C. Wallis and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:

A member, in tendering her resignation on retirement from business, wrote: "It has been good to have P.D.L. behind me, and fortunately I have never needed any assistance from it." Another resignation in similar

VICTORIA (Continued)

circumstances included this statement: "I desire to thank P.D.L. for the security of insurance cover over the 30 years during which I was established in business. Whilst I had no occasion to call upon the good services of P.D.L., the recognition of the available support and help was always a restful assurance in my business life."

From a number of members, forwarding details for general Public Risk (Premises) insurance. The Secretary reported that these covers were being arranged through Melbourne Fire Office Ltd.

Advice was received from the Mutual Life & Citizens' Assurance Company Ltd., that Mr. S. E. Keenan had been appointed the company's official representative to service P.D.L. members, in place of Mr. A. Green, who had been appointed a country supervisor.

From Melbourne Fire Office Ltd., notifying that rates for Chemists' Premises Public Risk insurance had been reduced by 20% in the States of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia. The matter was under consideration in Queensland, and the outcome in that State would be notified in due course.

A country member requested a pad of Workers' Compensation claim forms, and inquired the procedure for handling Workers' Compensation cases. Informed that if the claim form was used it should be sent on completion to the insurance company. Some delay in payment was likely to occur, because it was necessary for the patient's condition to be cleared up before these accounts were paid by the insurance company. The P.D.L. Directors recommended that where possible chemists should obtain payment of items supplied under this heading from the patient or whoever was acting for him, and suggest that he obtain his refund from the insurance company.

To the Branch Secretaries, asking that annual returns be forwarded so as to reach the Head Office by October 11.

The correspondence was received.

New Members Elected.—Mrs. N. M. Albert, Mildura; Mr. M. T. Collier, Dimboola; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Macdonald, Rosebud; Mr. and Mrs. K. P. Kelly, Rosebud; Messrs. C. A. Paull, East Darling; B. C. Robinson, Morwell; G. A. Saunders, Hawthorn; Mrs. J. I. Say, Benalla; Messrs. A. M. R. Smallwood, Foster; G. F. Troup, Ascot Vale; and C. H. Whiteley, Lorne.

Journal Report.—Mr. Cossar reported briefly on matters dealt with by the Board of Management of the Journal at their meeting on October 11.

Legal Advice.—A member, in acknowledging receipt of advice from the P.D.L. solicitor relative to renewal of his lease, advised that since making the inquiry he had managed to buy the freehold of the premises, which released him from any further worries with the landlord. He expressed thanks for the help afforded by P.D.L. in the matter.

Workers' Compensation Insurance.—Attention was directed to Press reports on October 5, following a decision of the Privy Council in London on October 4, to the effect that compensation must be paid when a worker, who had had a long-standing illness, unexpectedly took a turn for the worse in his working hours. The Tribunal Committee of the Privy Council dismissed an appeal by James Patrick and Co. Ltd., shipowners and shipping agents, of Melbourne, against a judgment of the Victorian State Full Court, upholding a Workers' Compensation Board award. The Secretary said he had noticed in the daily Press on October 20 that premium rates for workers' compensation were likely to rise by 40%.

Legal Defence.—No further reports had been received from those members in Victoria who had reported in

August that they had been visited by inspectors of the Commonwealth Health Department.

In regard to a case in Western Australia, latest advice was that the case had been reheard on October 1, but no official report had so far been received as to the outcome.

Claims.—Reporting on two minor claims which had been before recent meetings, the Secretary stated that one case had been settled, and in the other additional medical expenses would be paid.

Liaison Committee.—Mr. Cossar tabled a copy of the report of the meeting of the Victorian Liaison Committee, held on October 11, when Mr. Moore and he, together with the Secretary, represented the P.D.L. Much discussion took place on the question as to whether there should be a Pharmaceutical Association Conference, either immediately before or immediately after the A.N.Z.A.A.S. conference, to be held in Melbourne in August, 1955. The feeling of the Liaison Committee was that it would be advisable to maintain the association with Section "O," A.N.Z.A.A.S., but to recommend that a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association should not be held in Melbourne until May, 1956.

Other matters dealt with included (a) limitation of apprentices under the Labour and Industry Act, 1953, particularly as regards children of pharmacists, (b) liability of chemists for first-aid treatment in open shop, and (c) the proposal of P.D.L. that a committee be formed to examine new preparations and determine whether sale over the counter infringed any regulation. No resolution was recorded on either (b) or (c), in view of information placed before the Liaison Committee.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Cossar for his report.

Infra-Red Lamps.—Mr. Cossar reported that as desired at the last meeting he had conferred during the month with the Chairman (Mr. E. W. Braithwaite) on the question of indemnity against claims arising from the sale or hiring of infra-red lamps. On Mr. Cossar's recommendation, it was decided to defer a decision pending the return of the Chairman.

Annual Report.—The annual report of the Chairman (Mr. E. W. Braithwaite) was read by the Secretary (members having been furnished in advance with copies for perusal and comment), and endorsed subject to minor alterations.

Insurances in New South Wales.—It was noted from the minutes of the meeting of the New South Wales Local Board, held in August, that an approach had been made to the New South Wales branch of the Guild to ascertain whether the Guild in New South Wales would be prepared to withdraw from the insurance field, provided same was taken over by P.D.L. A letter had been received, dated August 20, stating that the State Branch Committee of the Guild was quite agreeable to the proposal advanced by the N.S.W. Local Board of the P.D.L., and it was thus quite at liberty to act accordingly.

Financial.—Statement for the period since October 1 was presented by Mr. N. C. Cossar, in the absence of the Hon. Treasurer. The balance was shown as £2261/2/6, and accounts totalling £1772/14/6 were passed for payment.

General.—The Secretary reported that conditions in the office at the present time were somewhat difficult, due to Mr. W. K. A. Stuart having been taken ill suddenly, necessitating an operation. Mr. Stuart was now recovering slowly from the operation. Miss Cason, who had earlier arranged to leave on October 29 and return on December 6, following her marriage, had very kindly offered, in view of Mr. Stuart's illness, to work on odd days during the fortnight immediately after October 29 to put through some of the more urgent work. Suggested arrangements were approved.

The meeting closed at 12.30 p.m.

VICTORIA (Continued)

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on October 5, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. F. N. Lee (President), in the chair; Messrs. L. A. Hamon, N. F. Keith, J. W. D. Crowley, W. J. Langtry, E. Scott, J. J. Cocking, F. L. Flint, R. G. Coulton, S. M. Adams, H. V. Gear, A. O. C. Blake, F. H. Bedford, J. Gosstray, T. K. G. Sarah, K. L. C. Davies, I. Silverwood, W. L. Hilyard, I. R. Keelan, A. K. Lloyd, W. F. Glover (Secretary), and W. J. Wright (Assistant Secretary).

Prescriptions Unpaid by Health Department.—Some discussion was held concerning a number of prescriptions returned from the Health Department, disallowed for payment for the reason that they were not written in the doctor's own handwriting. It was held that the burden of proof regarding by whose hand the prescriptions were written should not fall on the chemist. Attention was also drawn to other incorrectly written prescriptions, and there were protests that the chemist should not be the educator of the doctor as to the correct method of writing scripts, but that the Department should assure that doctors write their scripts in the prescribed manner. One member had stated that the time had come when it was highly desirable for a contract to be made between the Government and the chemists of Australia, setting out the terms and conditions under which N.H.S. dispensing is to be performed.

Telegrams of Condolence.—It was remarked by Mr. Scott that Mr. Lewis Cohen, of D.H.A., and Mr. J. Shineberg, of New South Wales, had passed away. It was decided to send telegrams of condolence to the wife of each.

By-laws.—The following alterations to the Victorian By-laws were approved by the S.B.C.:—

(a) One Member to represent them on the State Branch Committee for Districts containing up to 75 Members in the metropolitan area and 50 Members in the country areas, over that number, two members to be elected. All Members to have equal voting rights. and (b) as follows:—

One substitute delegate to the State Branch Committee for districts containing up to 75 members in the metropolitan area and 50 members in the country areas; over that number two substitute delegates.

In the event of a member of the State Branch Committee being unable to attend a meeting of the State Branch Committee, the substitute delegate may attend and exercise all the power and authority of a member.

Also, on the motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Crowley, it was decided to introduce a further subsection, namely, (d), as follows:—

(d) Upon the election of a delegate of a district to the office of State President, that district to have the right to elect another delegate to represent it on the State Branch Committee.

These have been sent on to the Federal Council for confirmation.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. K. R. Tyler, Williamstown; V. R. Dreher, Rosebud; A. M. Smallwood, Foster; C. A. Paull, East Darling; W. Parkinson, Ashburton; C. H. Whiteley, Lorne; M. T. Collier, Dimboola; E. A. Hiddle, West Preston; G. A. Saunders, Glenferrie.

District Report.—District No. 10 reported a decision to recommend that Mr. Iliffe be made a life member of the Guild, in view of the service he has given over the years to Pharmacy as a whole. A motion by Mr. Gosstray, seconded by Mr. Bedford, was adopted, that this be recommended to Federal Council.

The district delegates requested that district No. 10 be left unchanged in the proposed alteration to districts boundaries. This was agreed to.

Lectures to Students.—Mr. Keith reported having given lectures on Pricing to four classes of students.

Cup Day.—It was agreed that Cup Day, November 2, be a holiday all day, with a roster working. The meeting closed at 11.45 p.m.

TRAINING STUDENTS FOR WHAT?

The keynote of pharmaceutical education today appears to be the encouragement of academic achievement and the prolongation of time spent in academic studies by increasing the scope of the Qualifying Examination syllabus at the expense of practical training. Such a policy, while designed to raise the status of the profession, tends to lose sight of the fact that the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying Examination is primarily designed to fit the examinee to "keep open shop." The course for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy has a different end in view—to prepare the student for more academic employment. The fact that the Society appears to be encouraging students to qualify as pharmaceutical chemists via the degree course is already creating a top-heaviness in pharmaceutical education. That observation, however, takes no account of possible differences that arise between persons who have obtained their qualification after University graduation, and may therefore feel themselves academically superior, and those who feel that they have qualified "the hard way," with two or more years' practical training to their credit. The present trend may result, too, in a failure on the part of the newly qualified to identify themselves with older members of the profession, due to a tendency to lose sight of the value of experience compared with book knowledge. The dwindling importance attached in the present regulations to the period of practical training provides a popular bone of contention. The choice between a two-year pre-graduate and one-year post-graduate training appears to be less of a choice than an inducement to postpone such training. While, from the student's point of view, there may be an advantage in not breaking the thread between academic training and achievement, it is not always an advantage to the employer, who may find himself asked to provide "training" for a student who fails to appreciate the value of his mentor's experience. If that happens, then the word "training" becomes a mockery. Whatever the point of view of instructors in educational institutions may be, most proprietor chemists would contend that the old apprenticeship system is of great value. The argument that apprenticeship is a form of cheap labour can hardly prevail today, when even an untrained counter assistant can command a salary comparable with that of his pre-war qualified counterpart. It is questionable, too, whether, from a disciplinary point of view, a system that dispenses with articles of pupilage and allows the trainee to move from one place of training to another of his own volition can accurately be described as "training."—"The Chemist and Druggist," July 24, 1954.

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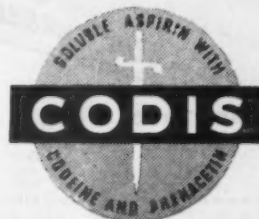
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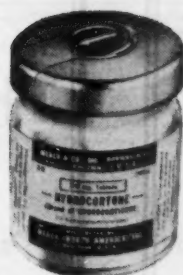
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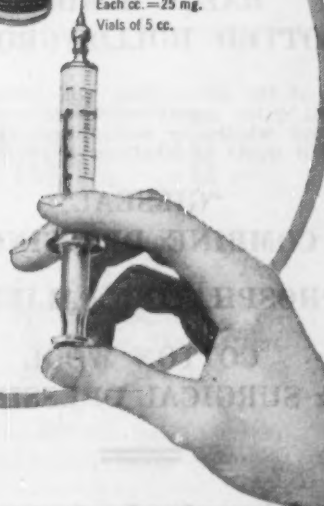
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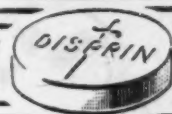
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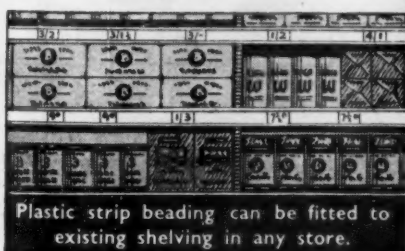
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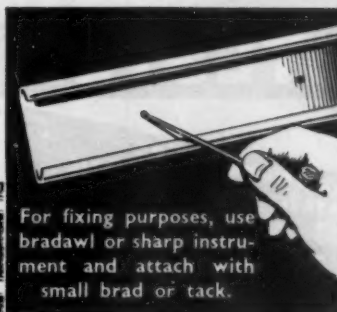
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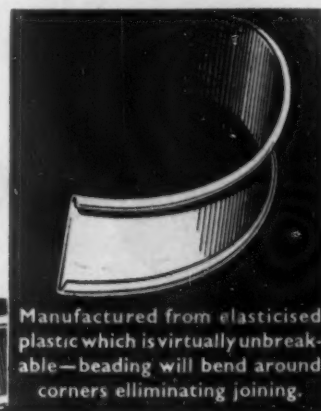
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